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## MEDIATORS IN STRONG EFFORT TO STOP STRIKE

Conferences Continue at New York in Attempt to Settle Railroad Differences and Prevent Threatened Tieup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 17.—With the time chosen by the railroad men for the first of a series of strikes only six hours away, Secretary Lane, Secretary Wilson and Daniel Willard, representing President Wilson, continued their effort today to bring the railroads and the brotherhoods together. Secretary Lane said that several plans for adjustment were under consideration, but he did not indicate what they were.

The day's conferences began with the second one the mediators have held with the brotherhood leaders since the arrival of the President's emissaries Friday night. This afternoon the mediators confer again with representatives of the railroads. Presidents of eight roads are in session awaiting developments, and any agreement reached as the result of the conferences of their representatives with the mediators will have to be ratified by them.

Various rumors were afloat regarding the basis of settlement toward which the situation was thought to be tending, but none was authenticated by any official statement. The four-fold argument against a strike still held good, that the roads do not want it, the men do not care to carry it out to the limit, the country cannot afford it and the President won't have it. It is clear that several thousand employees of the Michigan Central will not be affected by a strike order. That road runs through Canada and the Canadian Government will not allow any disturbance of railroad traffic during the war.

It was expected that both the brotherhood leaders and the railroads had had under consideration, since early this morning, a proposition for an amicable agreement proposed by the mediation board and that details of the proposition are being considered by each faction in conferences today with the President's appointees. The brotherhood conference with the board lasted over three hours. The brotherhood chiefs leaving the Baltimore at 1:30 p. m. The railroad managers and eight railway presidents met at once at the Baltimore, to be joined later by the mediators.

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio, and one of the mediators, made reservation for a room that would seat 30 persons. There are 19 members of the managers' committee, a committee of eight railway presidents is at the Grand Central in session, and there are three mediators, making 30 in all. The move evidently indicated that the brotherhoods' position would be submitted to the railroads within a few hours.

As a last resort the mediators are reported to be ready to urge the brotherhoods to agree to a 10 days' truce, extending over two Monday decision days of the Supreme Court. (Continued on page seven, column one)

## ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS BRING DOWN GERMAN AIRSHIP

PARIS, France (Saturday). From 11,000 feet in the air, French anti-aircraft gunners brought down today at Compiègne, a German Zeppelin, one of a number apparently returning from last night's raid on England. It fell in one of the main streets of the city, a charred mass.

The Zeppelin, aflame, fell in the center of the Boulevard Gambetta, the result of fire from anti-aircraft guns. The airship was only one of several which were sighted at a great altitude over the town and which at five o'clock this morning dropped bombs. The damage was insignificant and no townspeople were injured. For the first time recently the approach of the Zeppelins as close as Compiègne caused a sounding of the Paris Zeppelin alarms at 4 a. m. But no Zeppelins had arrived hours later.

### Air Raid on Kent

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—A fresh raid by German airships was announced at midnight. The official statement says:

"Hostile airships attacked the south-eastern counties last night. Bombs have been dropped in the County Kent. The raid is still in progress. A further communication will be issued during the morning."

## ANSWER TO EMBARGO NOTE SENT TO MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday.—Secretary Lansing has dispatched to General Carranza, First Chief of the Mexican Government, a note in reply to Carranza's communication asking for joint action by the United States and Mexico in enforcing an embargo on shipments for Europe.

It was announced that the reply of the Government will be made public in two or three days. The contents of the note were not divulged, though it is known that it contemplates no reversal of the present position of the United States Government.

### Ambassador Fletcher Receives

MEXICO CITY, Mex.,—Henry P. Fletcher, the American ambassador to Mexico, held his first diplomatic reception Friday. He also met the representatives of Protestant churches holding property in Mexico and explained the property clause of the new constitution to them. Questions regarding the administration of church property now come only within the scope of diplomatic negotiations, he said.

### Consuls Ordered to Return

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—The State Department has ordered several consular officers to return to their respective districts. They are John Silliman, to Guadalajara; Thomas Dickinson, to San Luis Potosi; Randolph Robertson, to Monterey; Thomas Bowman, to Frontera; and William E. Chapman, to Mazatlan.

## NATIONAL SERVICE FOR BRITISH WOMEN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The cause of National Service for Women will be officially launched at a mass meeting in the Albert Hall this afternoon which will be given added importance by the presence of Her Majesty the Queen. Queen Mary will occupy the royal box, and all other boxes have been allotted. Representative women's societies have accepted invitations.

Neville Chamberlain will preside, and the speakers will include Mrs. Tennant and Miss Markham, director and deputy director of the women's section of national service; Mr. R. E. Prothero, Lord Derby and John Hodge.

## REGISTRY OF SHIPS TRANSFERRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—Between Jan. 1, 1916, and March 15, 1917, 39 ships were transferred from other registry to that of the United States, according to the reply made by Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce to the resolution of Senator Stone, asking for this information. It was reported that the purpose of the resolution was to show that British ships had been transferred to United States registry, so that, even if they transported munitions, they would have the benefit of whatever safeguards registry as United States ships brought them.

## FALLING OFF IN FOREIGN TRADE

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—United States exports and imports decreased almost \$190,000,000 in February—the first month of unrestricted German submarine warfare—according to a report of the Department of Commerce issued today. This is the largest loss in export and import trade in a single month ever recorded.

## FOOD SITUATION IS DISCUSSED BY BOSTON LEADERS

Representatives of Many Organizations Meet at Mayor's Office in Anticipation of Strike on the Railroads

Plans for assuring a sufficient milk supply for Boston in the event of a railroad strike were discussed at a conference in the office of Mayor Curley this morning, between the Mayor, Charles F. Weed, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; representatives of the street railway companies, milk distributing concerns, automobile firms and the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange.

They also took counsel regarding conservation of the food supply of Boston. Mayor Curley went so far as to declare that if necessity arose he would ask permission of Governor McCall to declare a food embargo in Boston against surrounding cities and towns.

The Boston Elevated Railway was represented by H. B. Potter, assistant to President Matthew C. Brush, and J. D. McGrath, freight agent of the Elevated. The Bay State Railway Company was represented by Robert S. Goff, vice-president, and Thomas Dreier, assistant to the president.

Walter V. Fletcher, president of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, John H. MacAlman, representing automobile interests, Charles H. Hood, John K. Whiting, John Alden and C. L. Alden Jr., were also in consultation with the Mayor.

The milk men, Messrs. Hood, Whiting and the Aldens, all told the Mayor that they could furnish milk sufficient to supply babies in Boston and other persons depending upon it as a food.

Messrs. Potter and Goff said the street railways had been taking stock of their transportation facilities over night. They could put into service about 100 more freight cars, that they now operated and add greatly to their passenger-carrying facilities if necessity should arise. They asked the Mayor to allow them to use Atlantic Avenue for loading and unloading freight from the cars and he assured them that he would allow them the use of this or any other street should occasion demand.

Mr. Potter proposed the opening of public markets on some of the little-used wharves of the city, mentioning Battery Wharf in particular.

Vice-President Goff of the Bay State company said that the situation was far different from what it was last September when it was thought the men might strike. At that time, he said, his concern was hauling to Boston every day many carloads of produce from the country. Now, he said, the company was hauling food out of Boston daily instead of bringing it in. He said his concern transported milk to Brockton in quantities from Boston and to other cities and towns.

Mr. Whiting said he did not believe the railroad men would carry their strike to the extent of interfering with the milk trains. Should they do that, he said, the situation would be serious, for the large milk supplying firms here could not get nearly enough by wagon, electric car and automobile truck to supply their normal trade.

The Mayor was told that the Chamber of Commerce had found that Boston had six weeks' supply of meats of various kinds and that there was a three weeks' supply of flour at the large bakeries in Boston. President Weed said the chamber was having a general inventory of the supply of groceries taken, but that he could not say as yet what it would show. He believed the railroad men would hardly go on with their strike after they came to consider how disloyal such an act at such a juncture in national affairs would be. He said a strike now would be one of the worst blows the railroad employees could strike the country at this time. He said the chamber would cooperate with the Mayor in securing as fair distribution of food and milk as possible if the city should become anywhere embarrassed in its supplies.

The Mayor reviewed the situation when he opened the meeting and during the conference spoke repeatedly to the effect that he hoped there would be no railroad strike.

The Mayor said that public sentiment would be against the men, if they struck. He declared that any attempt to "make a football of the Supreme Court of the United States" would not be tolerated by the people. The Mayor declared that he had called the conference to make sure that the various interests he would have to depend upon in case of necessity were prepared for eventualities.

Mr. MacAlman said that he had talked with several automobile concerns in Boston and that they would all hold themselves in readiness to supply the Mayor with "every wheel" should necessity arise for their being used to transport food and milk to the city.

President Fletcher of the Fruit and Produce Exchange told the Mayor that the largest poultry dealer in Boston had said that there were 8,000,000 pounds of poultry in storage in Boston and that the dealers would not raise the prices. He said that the cold storage interests would cooperate with the Mayor and Chamber of Commerce to the end that distribution of food should be fair at righteous prices.

Mr. Hood said that his company was (Continued on page six, column three)

## TWO TRESPASSERS ORDERED OUT OF THE NAVY YARD

Two civilians without passes were found on board a United States battleship in the Charlestown Navy Yard late yesterday afternoon and as this is the second recent occurrence of this kind the following statement is made today by the captain of the yard: "Hereafter any person or persons found trespassing in the Navy Yard will be turned over to the proper authorities." While descending the officers' gangway of the U. S. S. Nebraska these men were discovered by the captain of the deck and challenged. One replied that he didn't have any pass but was an aviator looking for a Lieutenant Minot in charge of the aviation corps and the other said he was a chauffeur and was accompanying his friend, the alleged aviator, in the search for the Navy officer. They had no passes and replied, when asked how they entered, that "they walked in." They were severely questioned by the ship's officers as well as Navy Yard officials and finally released.

Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Navy Yard, and Captain of the Yard Raymond D. Hasbrouck were absent from the Navy Yard this afternoon, attending the Evacuation Day exercises so that no further information was available concerning the prosecution of this matter.

## CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY ORDERED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday).

A Budapest message reports that the public prosecutor has ordered confiscation of the property of the Croatian deputy, Franz Supilo, who escaped from the Central Empires at the beginning of the war. M. Supilo, who is accused of high treason, was a leader of the Serbo-Croat coalition, which prosecuted Dr. Friedjung in the historic Friedjung trial in 1909. He also prosecuted Dr. Friedjung separately and was largely instrumental in proving documents on which the Friedjung case was based were forgeries.

## JAMAICA SAVINGS BANK REORGANIZING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica.—It has been announced that the Privy Council, with the advice of the Governor, will at an early date start arrangements to modernize and reorganize the present system of the Government Savings Bank.

Their first plan will be to increase the present rate of interest to 3 per cent. Agricultural Loan banks will also be united to the savings bank.

To carry through this proposal the Attorney-General is working out a bill for introduction at the first session of the Legislative Council at an early date. Every effort will be made to make the venture popular and modern in every way.

## CHANCELLOR VISITS AUSTRIAN EMPEROR

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday).—Vienna messages state that the German Imperial Chancellor arrived there yesterday and visited the Emperor, Count Clam Martinic and Count Czernin.

### BRITISH ADVANCE ON TIGRIS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—An official communiqué reports the driving back of the Turks on the right bank of the Tigris for three miles from a point 15 miles north of Baghdad. The positions occupied 30 miles north of Baghdad were on the left bank of the Tigris. A portion of the town of Bakuah on the right bank of the Diahah was also occupied.

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Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch

## CUBAN OFFICIAL ALLEGES PLOT BY GERMANS

President Menocal's Secretary of State Confers With Secretary Lansing—Seeks to Offset Ferrera Agency Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—Traces of German intrigue have been uncovered in connection with the recent political disturbances in Cuba in which the Liberal party, or leaders of it, have been making trouble for the administration of President Menocal. This statement is made upon the authority of Pablo Desvervigne, Secretary of State of the Republic of Cuba, who had a conference Saturday with Secretary of State Lansing. One object of Secretary Desvervigne's visit to the United States is to offset the work of the press agency conducted in New York by Dr. Orestes Ferrera, former Speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives and a leader in the Liberal party, and his associate, Raimundo Cabrera.

"Coincident with the work of the Ferrera-Cabrera press agency in New York," said Secretary Desvervigne in a statement given out in Washington, "evidence was discovered by agents of the Cuban Government in Havana that Dr. Luis Octavio Divino, law partner of Dr. Ferrera, counted upon the active aid of the Imperial German Government in prolonging the rebel uprising. Proclamations which were seized by the Havana police when they arrested Dr. Divino in his home contained assurances to the disturbing element of the Cuban Liberals that Germany would offer to the rebellious element her active aid and cooperation. Dr. Divino is now awaiting trial on charges of conspiracy and sedition."

Dr. Pablo Desvervigne, Secretary of State of the Republic of Cuba, arrived at 11 o'clock Friday night in Washington, and conferred with Counselor Polk. He was accompanied by his (Continued on page eight, column three)

## DYNASTY OF THE ROMANOFFS AT END IN RUSSIA

Nicholas II Abdicates, Followed by the Grand Duke Michael—Allied Powers Officially Recognize the New Regime

Following upon the revolution in Russia and the reported abdication of Nicholas II, the latest developments show that the Romanoff dynasty has come to an end, and that the Government has been temporarily vested in the Executive Committee of the Duma and the Council of Ministers.

The policy of the new Cabinet, which aims at extensive reforms in the country, is outlined in a statement issued to all citizens of Russia. Recognition of the Provisional Government has been officially given by the United Kingdom, France and Italy. Meanwhile, conditions in the Empire are assuming their normal state.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday).—The Provisional Government in Russia has issued to all Russian citizens a statement setting forth the basis of policy of the new Cabinet, composed of men whose past political and public activity assures them the confidence of the country. These bases of policy number eight.

1. Immediate general amnesty for all political and religious offenses, including terrorist acts, military revolts and agrarian crimes.

2. Freedom of speech, of the press, of association and labor organizations and freedom to strike with extension of these liberties to officials and troops in so far as military and technical conditions permit.

3. Abolition of social, religious and national restrictions.

4. Immediate preparations for summoning a constituent assembly which, with universal suffrage as its basis, shall establish the governmental regime and the Constitution of the country.

5. Substitution for the police of a national militia with elective heads and subject to self-government bodies.

6. Communal elections to be carried out on a basis of universal suffrage.

7. Troops that have participated in the revolutionary movement shall not be disarmed but are not to leave Petrograd.

8. While severe military discipline must be maintained on active service, all restrictions upon soldiers in the enjoyment of social rights granted to other citizens are to be abolished.

In concluding this enunciation of its policy the Provisional Government adds that it has no intention of taking advantage of the existence of war conditions to delay the realization of the above mentioned measures of reform. This striking declaration has been arrived at only after considerable effort and considerable concession on the part of the various sections represented in the Government.

There is little to add to the news already called, but some details are interesting. Up to Thursday there was still a certain amount of sniping from the roofs and upper windows at soldiers and others. The snipers consisted of police and agents on whom M. Protopopoff is understood to have relied to crush the revolution which he had so long aimed at, provoking action on the assumption that if the revolution could be precipitated now he would be able to crush it more easily than later on and at the same time would have an excuse for withdrawing from the war.

Thousands of machine guns appear to have been posted all over Petrograd in all sorts of commanding positions, and the theory has been put forward that M. Protopopoff expected to have an opportunity to use these weapons at the recent opening of the Duma. It will be remembered that the workmen's representatives on the industrial committee were thrown into prison, and following this, agents provocateurs went about among munition and other workers, urging them in the name of M. Milukoff to make a demonstration at the opening of the Duma.

Some even endeavored to pass themselves off as M. Milukoff, and the plot was only blasted by an urgent appeal by M. Milukoff to all workers to continue at their work and not to play into the hands of their enemies. Several thousands of M. Protopopoff's agents are now under lock and key, and sniping is practically at an end.

As indicating the determination of the workers to win the war, certain factories, including the powder mills at Okhta, kept going throughout the whole course of the revolution, and by Wednesday the Putloff and other munition works were again going. The question of transport has been facilitated by the commandeering of private and other motor cars in the early stages of the revolution. Some of the armored cars in the streets on Monday were originally brought to the city by M. Protopopoff for use in suppressing the rebellion, but were (Continued on page eight, column one)

## BRIGHT RUSSIAN OUTLOOK SEEN BY PRINCE KROPOTKIN

BRIGHTON, England (Friday).—Forty years banishment from Russia did not dim the joy today of Prince Kropotkin in the prospect of once again "going home" under a government which would make all peoples equal in the country.

It was a joyful interview which the veteran accorded in the presence of his wife, after forty years enforced absence from his native Russia, which started when he cast his lot with the workmen.

"I hope this means Russia will follow the example of America and give full freedom to the people," he declared. "Autocracy has now finally come to its end after a 50-years struggle. A new era of progress has opened."

"This is the happiest day of our lives," interjected the princess.

"Perhaps," she added, "we will now return to Russia."

"I said a new era of progress has opened for Russia," the prince resumed. "A nation united with the army is sure to win the war. Free Russia will help the German nation to get rid of the Hohenzollerns."

"Russia, freed from German pressure, is sure to recognize an independent Poland."

"I believe the Russian people will point the way for the German people. The latter are kept fighting by a manufactured fear of the menace of Russian aristocracy."

"I wonder," interrupted the princess again, "if Bethmann-Hollweg knew what was happening in Russia when he made his speech Tuesday promising a greater share in Government to the German people after the war?"

"I know the new members of the Governmental Council," the prince went on. "They are all right." Prince Kropotkin is descended from one of the most aristocratic of Russian families. He traveled extensively in Siberia as military attaché, there seeing at first hand the horrors of the exiling of political offenders. He became a geographer. Then in 1872 he cast his lot definitely against the nobles and with the workmen.

Two years later his activity marked him for his first persecution from the Russian autocratic Government. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the same fortress of St. Paul and St. Peter which was the first building captured in Petrograd by the revolutionary forces. He remained there two years, escaping to England. There he started his propaganda of a "theoretical anarchist." He did not agree with the radical anarchists, but he was an exponent of vigorous methods in demolition of autocracies and establishment of the rule of the people.

## TURKISH SENATE APPROVES NEW RAILWAY PLAN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday).—A telegram from Constantinople says that the Senate has approved the agreement with the Bagdad Railway Company in the matter of construction of the Taurus-Amanus line and has adopted a bill providing for a credit of 100,000,000 pounds Turkish for construction of a branch line from Ras-el-Ain to Diarbekr.

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The British and Russian campaigns in the Near East are making rapid progress. After occupying Kerman-shah on Wednesday, the Russians, according to the latest Petrograd statement, have dislodged the Turks from fortified positions west of the city. Meanwhile, the British are steadily pushing up the Tigris from Bagdad. They have engaged the Turkish rear-guard, some 15 miles to the north on the right bank of the river, driving the Turkish forces back a distance of three miles.

On the western front also the British continue to make progress. London reports that the British forces now hold nearly the whole of the St. Pierre Vaast Wood and German trenches for 1000 yards south and 2000 yards north of it. Successful raids have been carried out by both the British and French at other points.

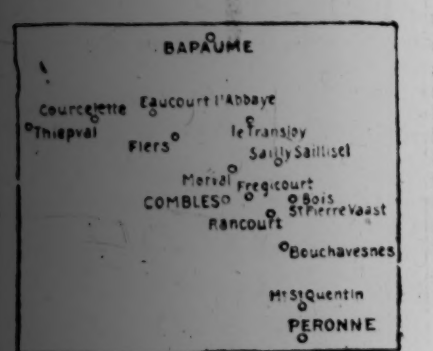


Diagram of the British front in the neighborhood of Bagdad, showing St. Pierre Vaast Wood, now practically in the hands of the British forces.

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday, by wireless to Saville).—On the western and eastern fronts fighting activity of (Continued on page nine, column two)



## RUSSIAN REVOLT GIVES GREATER POWER TO ARMY

Hampered by Treasonable Intrigues Under Deposed Government—Food Supply Problem Believed to Be Solved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Prof. Alexander Petrunkevitch of Yale University, who has long prophesied the revolt against autocracy in his native land, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"The Russian revolt is most opportune for the Allied cause, for now the Russian army will be unhampered in receiving its supplies. At the time of the first Russian retreat, in the summer of 1915, treason was discovered, both in the army and in the Government, but only lately has it been known that this treason was due to German money and influence.

"So much indignation was aroused that several good men were put into office, and, for a little while, it looked as if matters would be better. But the pro-German influence was still so strong that it regained power. Stürmer was made Premier. With the aid of the Secretary of the Interior, Protopopoff, he managed to disorganize the munition and food supply, and even tried to make a separate treaty with Germany. It was this that caused their overthrow last November.

"When Krasavin, the power behind the throne, and the tool of the pro-German party, was assassinated in January, the Secretary of the Interior became practically a dictator, and crippled the machinery of the Government and army in every way possible. The result was that although there was plenty of food supplies in the country, hunger was prevalent, because of the inefficient food distribution. The inevitable result has been reached. The Government had to go. "This revolt will be an uplift for the people. The army will now be able to accomplish something. The situation at the time of the French Revolution was similar. Unhindered, the army can now accomplish more against its foreign enemies, just as the French were able to."

### Power to the People

Minister Miliukoff Says War Will Now Be Won

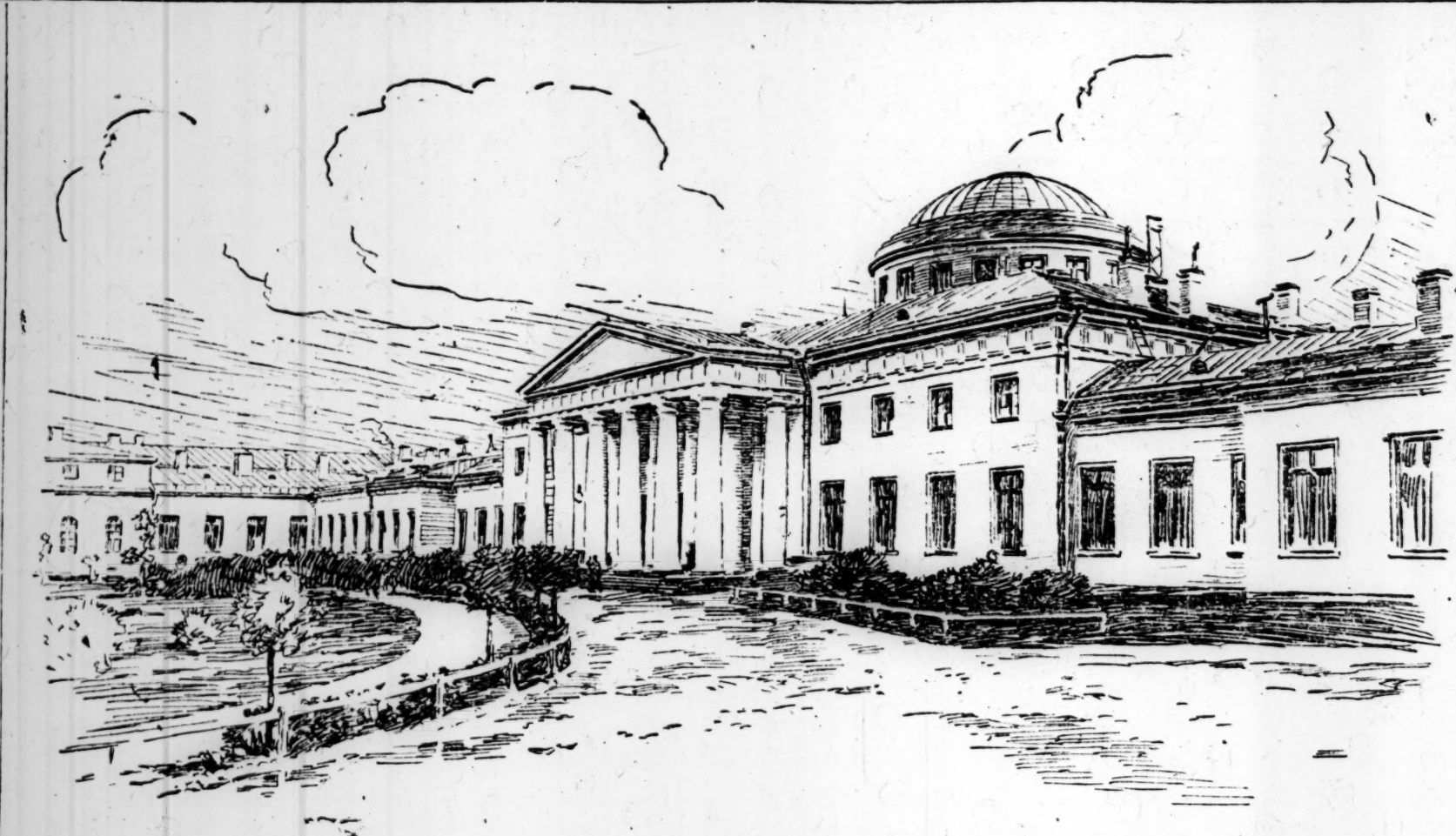
Advices from Petrograd quote Prof. Paul Miliukoff, the new Foreign Minister, as declaring that the new regime was determined upon the abdication of Emperor Nicholas and the regency of Grand Duke Michael.

"The problems which we are going to solve consist of the reestablishment in Russia of a power capable of giving the people final victory over the enemy," said Professor Miliukoff, one of the most prominent Liberal leaders of Russia. "The great crime of the late Government consisted of throwing the country into complete disorganization and subjected it to the hardest trials. This state of affairs might even have had dangerous effects on the issue of the war. The increase of popular discontent was the cause of the turn which events have taken. The anger of the people was such that the Russian revolution was almost the shortest and most bloodless in history. The late Government was completely isolated, which confirms the fact that no one had confidence in it. The great events of the last few days make it possible for the people to gain fresh confidence. These events will increase popular enthusiasm and multiply the national forces, giving them, at last, power to win the war. During a few days the Duma attracted to itself the attention of the whole nation, and was the center of enormous moral force. Today it has material force also at its disposal, seeing that the army has taken its side. Every hour brings news bearing witness to the continual growth of power of the forces of national representation. The new Government considers it indispensable that the abdication of the Emperor be confirmed and the regency temporarily intrusted to Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich. Such is our decision. We consider it impossible to alter it. According to the latest news the Emperor is at Pskov, 162 miles southwest of Petrograd. Contrary to certain rumors, His Majesty has not been arrested. The Empress remains at the Tsarskoe Selo, where she is in perfect safety."

The new Cabinet contains the names of men who led in the struggle against the old Government, and enjoy full confidence of the country. Professor Miliukoff and M. Shingareff, the new Minister of Agriculture, have become especially prominent as champions of the rights of the people. It is due to Professor Miliukoff that revelations regarding the political intrigue and corruption of the old reactionary Government were brought before the public.

Michael Rodzianko, president of the Duma, a Liberal, was the visible head of the revolution in Petrograd, the logical head after his persistent work in the Duma toward the great object—free Russia, governed by a free people, according to domestic forms. Rodzianko is a large landholder in Ekaterinoslav, and has occupied the post of president of the Ekaterinoslav Government Council. When, in 1911, M. Alexeievskii declined to stand for election as president of the Duma because some of the Octobrists charged him with excessive liberalism, the party decided to put forward M. Rodzianko, who, during M. Guchkoff's presidency, was naming the Octobrist leader. M. Rodzianko was elected by 199 votes to 123.

The opening of the fourth Duma in November, 1912, gave rise to sensational developments. The Octobrists



Tavrada palace, in which Russian Duma holds its meetings

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

made common cause with the Opposition as a protest against Clerico-Bureaucratic interference with the elections and secured a majority for their candidate, M. Rodzianko, who was re-elected president. In thanking the members for his reelection, he dwelt on the necessity for reforms, and said that the country would be called upon to make urgent provision for national defense. At a time when the public gaze was earnestly directed to the Balkans, he felt sure that the Duma would not stint money, and that Russians would not spare their efforts, and, if necessary, their life blood, in defense of interests so near to their heart. His words were prophetic. Though wealthy, he is a sympathizer with the peasantry of his native land. He is a purely Russian character, boasting that he obtained his political education in the Zemstvos, the provincial assemblies, where the common people have a voice. Rodzianko and men like him have been strongly opposed to peace until the objects of the war were attained. Under his guidance the Duma, almost powerless in actual government, sprang at one leap to full control of the country. No popular champion achieved such a sudden triumph, even the French Revolutionists meeting opposition among numerous sections of their nation.

It was not perhaps without significance that when the Duma opened its first session the son of the Grand Duke Michael was the only member of the Imperial family who was present. In truth, the Grand Duke Michael has all his life been in Russian politics, even before he could have been in them by any procurement of his own. It has long been common gossip in St. Petersburg that Michael was his mother's favorite over Nicholas, and that she much preferred the continuance of the heirloom-presumptive to the arrival of an heir-apparent. Moreover, the Grand Duke Michael is commonly esteemed to be a person of more capacity and force of character than his Imperial brother, as well as of much greater personal popularity. The history of revolutions, including that of the English Revolution of 1688, is full of admonitions that, when the actual holder of the "divine right" has become politically impossible, some possible person of the same descent may become eligible. The English "Act of Succession" under which the British throne is held more than 200 years afterward, is a compromise between the claims of "divine right" and the will of the people. It is true that the Duc d'Orléans, who got himself nicknamed "Egalité" and joined the national Assembly and voted for the death of his royal kinsman, did not make much by his motion, since he, also, in due course, went to the guillotine. The Grand Duke Michael may make nothing by his motion, if the Russian Revolution, like the French Revolution, should extend beyond control. But if the Russian Revolution should be kept within bounds, and there seems no doubt it already is, the Grand Duke Michael may be taken as a serious factor in Russian politics.

### Democratic Government

San Francisco Editor Says It Is to Come in Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—That the recent coup by the Russian Constitutionalists was based on prearrangement and agreement between them and the British and French governments, was the statement made by A. P. Cherbak, editor of the Pacific Ocean, a Russian newspaper here.

Mr. Cherbak, who is himself under the Russian political ban, says that his information is to the effect that the allegiance of the Russian Army at the front had already been practically secured by the Duma, while the immediate purpose of the revolution is the overthrow of the pro-German party and the vigorous prosecution of the war. It is his opinion that the proclamation of a democratic form of Government is not far off.

### GAMBIA'S SHARE IN WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies announces that the Government of the Gambia had invested through the Crown Agents for the Colonies £17,000 new money in the recent war loan.

Paul N. Miliukoff, Foreign Minister in the new Russian Cabinet, is probably the best known of all contemporary Russians in the circles of statesmen and publicists in Western Europe and in the United States. During the intervals of vacation, when he has been a teacher or author, and during the periods when political strife in Russia has been less acute, he has journeyed to France, Great Britain or the United States. So that both the man and his opinions are quite well known in liberal circles. A poet, educator, journalist, orator and political leader for many years, he has been a consistent champion of constitutional democracy for Russia. Prior to the creation of the Duma, he spread his views in the press and from the platform. With the establishment of a National Legislature he became a party leader, a conceded able expositor of progressive views, and a bold critic of the reactionary forces of the Empire. On the intellectual side of the revolutionary propaganda, it is doubtful if he has had a peer in bringing recent unprecedented events—for Russia—to pass. As an admitted opportunist and moderate, preferring constitutional methods of reform to revolutionary ones, he has had to undergo the attacks of extremists. But of late he has assented to the more radical program, because driven to it by conditions within the State. In the Foreign Office he will profit by knowledge which he has of the world outside Russia, and by his personal acquaintance with some of the British and French officials with whom he must now do business. M. Miliukoff visited the United States a few years ago, and lectured in Boston and in Chicago. He published the lectures then given under the title of "Russia in the Crisis."

Professor Manuiloff of Moscow University came to the rectorship of that institution in the '90s, and since that time his fame as an economist and as an advanced politician has grown. So that his selection now as Minister of Instruction in the new Russian Cabinet is but recognition of the share he has had in carrying the "intellectuals" with the people and with the army into an audacious and successful revolution. As a progressive, in the past, he has had to undergo the penalties of being a "forward-looking man," and early in his scholastic career, before he held office, he found it convenient to specialize in the study of the Irish, rather than the Russian, land question. Recognition by the new Government of an educator and thinker, when choosing a man to shape the educational policy of the future nation, is in itself one of the most significant indications of the alteration that the revolution has wrought.

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## THE DUMA

The Russian Duma, which owes its final triumph, after 11 years of struggle, to the changed conditions brought about by war, owed its initiation to the same cause. It was in December, 1904, when the Russo-Japanese War was at its height and the growing unrest throughout the country was obviously sweeping up towards a rebellion; when bodies of students were parading the streets of St. Petersburg shouting, "Down with autocracy!" "Stop the war!" that the Tsar issued his first decree, which met in any way the popular demand for reform. It did not, however, summon a national assembly, as most people expected, and nothing short of a national assembly would satisfy the demands of the people. Feeling steadily deepened, and the terrible incidents of "Bloody Sunday" in January, 1905, when workmen in immense numbers, who had marched to the Winter Palace to lay their grievances before the Tsar, were attacked by the Cossacks, and many hundreds of them slain, were followed by immense strikes in all parts of Russia. Peasants burned the houses of nobles. Mutinies in the army and navy were of frequent occurrence, and Russia, as a whole, reached a state bordering on anarchy.

At last the Tsar yielded. In August, 1905, he issued a manifesto in which he declared that, whilst preserving the fundamental law regarding "the autocratic power," he had resolved to call, not later than January, 1906, a State Council, or Duma, consisting of elected representatives from the whole of Russia. The manifesto, however, went on to impose such restrictions on the new assembly, both as to its powers and as to the method of its election, that feeling against the Government was intensified rather than anything else by the move. There were more strikes and more disturbances, and again the people triumphed. The suffrage for the new Duma was extended and, finally, in March and April, 1906, the elections for the new assembly were held. They resulted in the return of an overwhelming majority of Constitutional Democrats, and the Assembly thus constituted was opened by Nicholas II on May 10, 1906. It was destined to have a short and stormy life. With an enthusiasm that was bewildering, it sought to bring in the political millennium by legislation. No system was too firmly established for it to attack, and no distance was too great for it to go. The result was that, within a few short months, it had come to an end. The Tsar declared himself "cruelly disappointed," and deplored the fact that the representatives of the Nation, instead of applying themselves to productive legislation had attacked fundamental laws which could only be modified by Imperial will. He therefore dissolved the assembly. That was in July, 1906; and the new assembly was summoned to meet in the following March.

The second Duma was tamer than the first, but still by no means tame enough, and its life was even shorter than that of its predecessor. It was dissolved by Imperial ukase on June 16, 1907. An Imperial manifesto was issued at the same time, altering the electoral law in a most drastic fashion. The right of choosing the majority of the members of the Duma was bestowed upon about 130,000 landowners, and in reply to all protests, the Tsar asserted that the right of abrogating the law, and replacing it by a new law, belonged only to the power which gave the first law "the historic power of the Tsar of Russia." The third Duma was thus, at last, thoroughly tame, and it sat out its full term of five years. All the time, however, the party of progress was steadily strengthening itself. The Duma had learned wisdom. It began to aim at building bridges rather than leading gulfs, and in spite of every conceivable opposition from the authorities, the present assembly, which was elected in 1912, has steadily increased in influence and importance until today, as recent events have clearly shown, it is the first power in the country.

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## REPRODUCTION OF RIDE OF PAUL REVERE PROPOSED

Plans for Patriots Day Celebration Are Discussed at Conference in Boston City Hall

Plans for the celebration of Patriots Day on April 19 were discussed at the conference held at City Hall yesterday by the Patriots Day committee of the Citizens Public Celebration Association and representatives of the mayors of Medford and Arlington, and the selectmen of Arlington, Lexington and Concord.

The particular plan for this year is to reproduce the ride of Paul Revere from North Square in Boston, through Charlestown, over Broadway to Winter Hill, to Medford Square, to West Medford, Arlington, Lexington and thence to Concord. At each town stops will be made by the rider who will be received by the mayors and selectmen and committees of citizens. Boy Scouts and school children will line the sidewalks in the cities and towns where the rider will stop.

James H. Phelan, a member of the Boston Patriots Day committee, is to represent Paul Revere.

The day's program starts with ringing of bells and a flag raising at Boston City Hall in the morning when Mayor Curley will hoist the city standard for the first time officially. Patriotic exercises will follow in the morning at Copp's Hill. The reproduced ride of Paul Revere will be from North Square at noon where exercises will precede the start of the rider.

In the afternoon boys and girls of the graduating classes of the Eliot and Hancock schools will go to Lexington or Concord in special electric cars and afterward will write essays descriptive of the trip. The city will award medals at the graduation exercises to the boy and girl whose essays are adjudged the best. In the evening there will be entertainments of music and patriotic motion pictures and an address by Mayor Curley at North Square.

At the conference yesterday were Moses W. Mann, chairman of the committee appointed by Mayor Haines of Medford, along with Aldermen H. F. Dowell and Andrew F. Curtin; Charles S. Clark, superintendent of schools; William F. Young of Lexington; Edward W. McGlenen, registrar; and James P. Munroe, chairman of the Boston committee.

COLUMBIA FARM LOAN BANK  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
COLUMBIA, S. C.—With the election of officers and the discussion of preliminary plans, the Columbia Farm Loan Bank, which will serve the third district, made up of South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Florida, was organized here recently. "This is the second of the 12 farm loan banks to be organized. The bank has an initial capital of \$750,000, and it was said that the applications for loans would run into the millions of dollars. The national board will meet at a later date to name appraisers for the bank. A large staff of clerks will also be selected as the business of the institution develops. Quarters for the bank have not been secured.

CEYLON'S NINTH CONTRIBUTION  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies announces that a further remittance of Rs.14,740.88 has been made as a ninth contribution from Ceylon to the Red Cross Fund. The total remittances from Ceylon now amount to Rs.257,676.88 inclusive of the sum of Rs.29,000 remitted direct from the Government Servants' One Day's Pay Fund. A further remittance of £400 has been received from the Trinidad branch of the Red Cross Society. The Saint Vincent Arrowroot Growers Export Association have contributed £100 towards Queen Alexandra's Field Force Fund and £100 to the war work of the British and Foreign Sailors Society.

LABOR CONTROLLER APPOINTED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—M. Fernand David having refused the offer made to him by the Government of the controllership of agricultural labor under the ministry of agriculture, the post has been conferred on M. Develle, senator, former minister and president of the Agriculture Academy. M. Develle's full title is "contrôleur général de la main-d'œuvre agricole civile et militaire." He will be aided in his functions by M. Mairet, formerly a member of the staff of the Colonial Ministry.

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## BRITISH SHIPOWNERS AND U-BOAT EFFORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LIVERPOOL, England.—The report submitted at the recent annual meeting of the Liverpool Steamship Owners Association showed that the 4,900-363 tons of steam shipping now owned by the members of the association comprised 24 per cent of the total British steam tonnage afloat.

A paragraph of the report headed, "The Futile Blockade," which was written before the inauguration of the latest German submarine campaign, may be quoted as showing the confidence with which the submarine menace is regarded by shipowners in Liverpool, whose interests are peculiarly threatened.

The records of the year, this paragraph said, have again shown how futile is the attempted German blockade, although it has been conducted with ever-increasing barbarity. In the ocean trades the losses from war perils have in the year represented 7 per cent on the total tonnage of British ships employed and 10s. per cent on the value of the cargoes carried in those ships; and, notwithstanding the so-called blockade, cargoes of the weight of upwards of 40,000,000 tons were in the year brought from foreign countries into the ports of the United Kingdom.

After taking into account the new ships completed since the outbreak of the war, the total tonnage of the British mercantile marine employed in ocean trades, including that entered in the association, has been reduced in 2½ years of war by less than 5 per cent.

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Contest Closes May 1  
Win a gold prize by writing a poem or letter—not over 100 words—bringing out the merits of  
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They have the Strongest Possible Guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or replaced free.  
First Prize will be \$10 in gold. Second and third prizes \$5 each.  
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Packed in tins, they keep Crisp and Fresh.  
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**THE HAT BOX**  
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## IMPORTANCE OF DAIRY FARMING IN FOOD SUPPLY

Statistics Given at London Gathering Emphasize Value of Industry — Abandonment of Maximum Milk Price Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In a paper read lately at the meeting of the Farmers' Club, held at the Surveyors' Institution, London, on "Dairy Farming in Relation to the National Food Supply," Mr. James Mackintosh said that the foods contributed to the national supply by the dairy farmers consisted chiefly of milk, cheese and butter, plus a quantity of veal, beef and bacon. The total milk produced in Great Britain annually previous to 1915 was used, he estimated, as follows: Consumed as new milk, 897,500,000 gallons; as butter, 299,750,000 gallons; as cheese, 74,000,000 gallons, equaling 661,000 hundredweight of cheese; as cream, condensed milk, etc., 33,500,000 gallons. Dairy produce represented a value of between £40,000,000 and £50,000,000 per annum. Dairy produce, including oleomargarine, imported in 1914 was £28,000,000 worth, while exports were nearly £22,000,000, half of this being condensed milk. Ireland in 1914 sent 448,000 hundredweight of butter into the United Kingdom. Not less than 75 per cent of the total requirements of cheese and 70 per cent of the butter for the home market came from abroad. The consumption per head of the population was: New milk, 2½ gallons per head produced at home; cheese, eight pounds per head, 13½ pounds produced at home, 64 pounds imported; butter, 15 pounds per head, 21 pounds produced at home, 24 pounds imported from Ireland, 10½ pounds imported from abroad. The price obtained for all farm products had greatly increased as a result of the war, which had also produced a gradual reduction in the supply and quality of food, and a great increase in the cost of feeding stuffs, etc.

English beef, first quality, had shown a continuous rise, the price in January, 1917, being 70 per cent higher than in January, 1913. Cow and bull beef, first and second qualities, showed a greater increase, the figures of January, 1917, being 79 per cent, and 81 per cent above those of 1913. Wheat, barley and oats showed moderate increases in 1914 and 1915, but in January, 1917, the increase was from 115 per cent (oats) to 146 per cent (barley) above the prices of January, 1913. British Cheddar cheese remained much the same throughout 1914, but in the last two years had risen 63 per cent. English butter increased by 20 per cent only in 1914 and 1915, but now showed an increase of 41 per cent. Milk in London was exactly the same for the first two winters, then increased 26 per cent in the winter period 1915-16, and showed for the present winter, taking the average price as 1s. 4d. per gallon, an increase of 49 per cent on the prewar cost. For the summer periods the increase from 1914 to 1915 was 19 per cent, and from 1914 to 1916, 66 per cent.

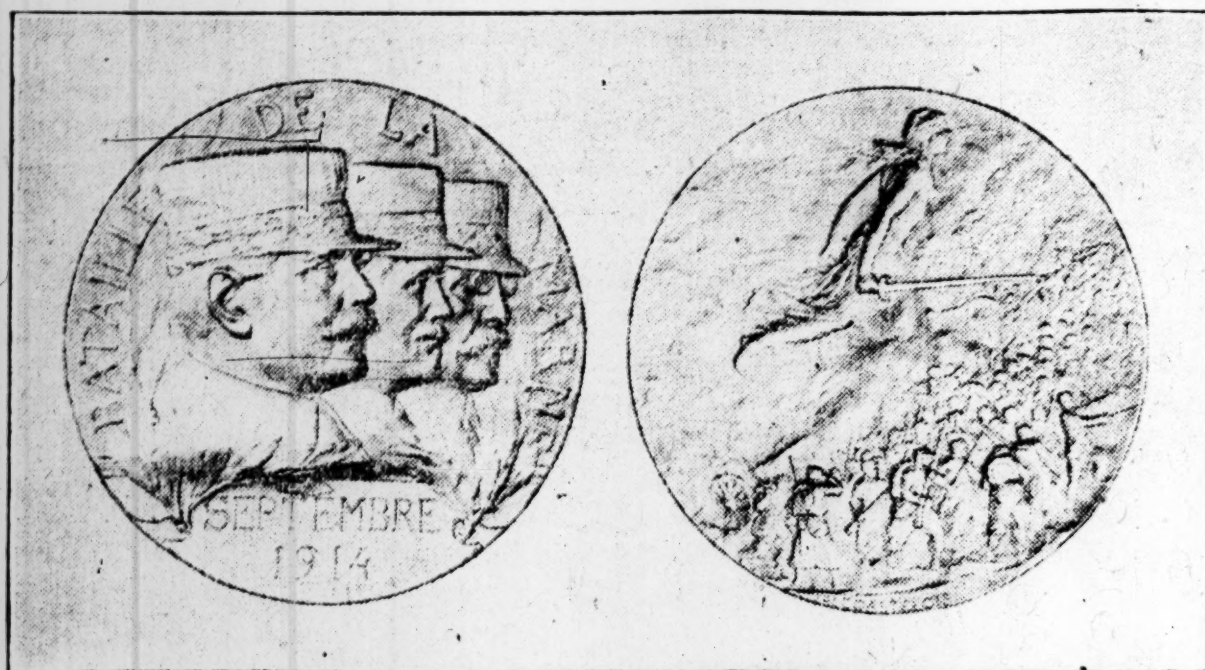
Dealing with the Price of Milk Order which had been amended as pressing too hardly on the farmer, Mr. Mackintosh said the amended Order certainly enabled many dairy farmers to avoid selling at a loss, but there were still many others in those districts close to towns, where purchased foods were largely used, whose increased cost of production was considerably more than 60 per gallon above that of February, 1914. The Order pressed most heavily on those farmers whose sole object was to produce milk for sale in large cities. It thus tended directly to increase the supply just where a large output was most needed.

The tendency of the new conditions was to reduce the total output of milk in Great Britain. Unless steps were taken there would be a very great decrease in the total output before the winter of 1918. Mr. Mackintosh strongly emphasized the necessity for new milk and the manufacture of cheese, 10 gallons average milk only yielding 3½ pounds to 4 pounds of butter, while making 10 pounds to 11 pounds of cheese. Margarine was a useful and cheap substitute for butter and assisted to reduce butter making in Great Britain, but despite this they imported butter to the value of £19,000,000 in 1916, of which £12,000,000 was paid to neutral countries. That sum should be reduced as much as possible. It would be greatly to the advantage of the nation if all restrictions were removed, and all reasonable assistance given to dairy farmers to enable them to increase both their output of milk and the numbers of their herds.

The subsequent discussion emphasized the importance of the dairy industry in the matter of food supplies, of which the figures quoted by Mr. Mackintosh were regarded as clear proof. It was particularly noted that while the selling price of milk had been limited, no limit had been placed on the prices which dairy farmers had to pay for their stocks. The scrapping of the maximum price for milk was urged.

**LIQUOR MEN PROTEST TAXES**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kentucky distillers have entered an emphatic protest against the proposed tax of 10 cents a gallon on whiskey and 5 cents on rectified whiskey on the ground that present taxes already place them at a disadvantage in the trade with distilleries in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and that an increase in the present tax would put them out of business as certainly as direct prohibition legislation.



Medal commemorating the battle of the Marne

## BRITISH SCHEME TO GIVE WOMEN WORK ON FARMS

Yorkshire Movement Aimed at Encouraging Women to Help in the Production of Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, England.—A meeting was held recently in Leeds with the object of initiating a new forward movement in the West Riding necessitated by the dissolution of the Women's War Agricultural subcommittee. Miss La Mothe, chief woman inspector of the Board of Agriculture, gave an outline of a new scheme devised by the board for encouraging as many women as possible to come forward and help in the production of food.

Miss La Mothe commenced by stating that she spoke under a disadvantage as certain financial proposals were still awaiting the sanction of the Treasury. Mr. Prothero, she said, had appealed for anything from 50,000 to 100,000 women volunteers, and that number was none too few. Personally, she would like to see four women at work on every farm. Some new machinery was obviously necessary, and it was the board's intention to work directly through the women's county committees, who would have the benefit of an organizer paid by the board. At the present moment, Miss La Mothe continued, it was the intention of the board to merge the special appeal with that of the national service scheme. All women volunteering for agriculture would have their forms passed on to the Board of Agriculture, who would then arrange for their selection, allocation and training through the county committees.

From this point, Miss La Mothe explained, the details had not, for financial reasons, been finally approved, but the board hoped to be in a position to make a grant for the training of the women, for equipping them with suitable clothing and for defraying certain necessary administrative expenses of the county organizations in providing, where necessary, special training centers. It was hoped that the women volunteers would be induced to sign an undertaking to work on the land until the end of the present year's harvest. For purposes of efficiency, she explained, it was thought desirable that the county committees should elect a working executive which should meet frequently, and special committees might also be appointed, one to select candidates and allocate them to training centers, and another to look after the provision of training centers, so that candidates when they came forward might be told at once where they would be sent to be trained. Miss La Mothe then went on to explain that training would take six weeks, at the end of which time the woman would be free to select the farm to which she would engage herself. Where a farmer undertook the training and it was hoped many would do so—he would receive a fair maintenance grant, but it was only just to the trainee that she should be free to engage herself elsewhere at the end of her training if she wanted to do so. In regard to selection and allocation of candidates, Miss La Mothe explained that Mr. Prothero had been in consultation with the Minister of Labor, with the result that it had been decided to work in conjunction with the employment exchanges, this being considered the most economical method.

**RUSO-POLISH JEWRY**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England.—In an interesting lecture, delivered in Liverpool, before the Liverpool Jewish Literary Society, Mr. Simon Marks, of Manchester, dealt principally with the internal communal life of Russo-Polish Jewry. He drew attention to some of its distinctive features, which he pointed out foreshadowed and preceded many of the distinctive characteristics of modern cooperative methods. The voluntary enforcement of education in Russo-Polish life, long before it became universally established in the West, Mr. Marks explained, was due to the predominance given to the idea of an aristocracy of learning. For centuries, Mr. Marks said, Russo-Polish Jewry was the seat of Hebrew learning, and the source of much of the revival of that historic consciousness by which the Jewish Renaissance had been led to seek its realization in the reestablishment of a Jewish settlement in Palestine.

## BRITISH EMPIRE COULD MEET ITS OWN SUGAR NEEDS

Stanley Machin Shows Possibilities of Industry, if Given Financial Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Government of M. Briand has followed the precedent set by Louis XIV of issuing medals commemorative of events of national importance. The new medals have been struck in honor of the victories of the Marne and the Yser. That of the Marne has on the obverse the heads of Generals Joffre, Petain and Gallieni, and on the reverse an allegorical figure of "Victory" leading the armies of the Republic. The Yser medal has the portraits in relief of General Foch and Admiral Ronchard, and an emblematic picture of France defying the invaders.

## FRENCH BUDGET FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF '17

M. Ribot Explains Financial Items to Chamber of Deputies and Speaks of Country's Confidence in Facing the Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—M. Ribot, Finance Minister in the Briand Cabinet since its formation in October, 1915, presented the budget for the second quarter of 1917 at a recent sitting of the Chamber. Having described the financial situation of the country and given the figures quoted below, M. Ribot spoke in strong and confident language of the power of the country to meet the exigencies of the future. What France had been able to do, he said, after 2½ years of a war of which nobody could have foreseen the duration or the immense sacrifices entailed, with her industrial provinces under the heel of the invader, and with the greater portion of her population on the fighting front, had hardly astonished the French people themselves, but it called forth the admiration of the world and its respect. France remained confident and calm in the midst of the storm because she knew her strength and the resources which she would find in her soil cleared of the enemy, in her artistic and scientific genius; and in her capacity for economy. Let us beware, said M. Ribot, of disturbing this confidence while at the same time being awake to the difficulties which we have to meet and conquer. The greatest difficulty, continued the Finance Minister, was not to find the money with which to meet the increased expenditure of the country—loans would continue to be issued and the long-established credit and position of the Bank of France were such that it would afford the country just as much support as it needed. The real difficulty lay in the enormous purchases abroad which had to be paid for and which materially added to the external debt. Energetic and concerted efforts were needed on the part of France and of her allies to lessen the loans which had to be contracted abroad. All imports which were not essential must be stopped. This was the Government's long and carefully considered decision.

The credits demanded by M. Ribot for the second quarter of 1917 amounted to 9,574,302,292 francs for the general budget, and 926,710,592 francs for the secondary budgets. There is an increase on the general budget of the year of 941,000,000 francs, 690,000,000 francs of which were required by military services and 251,000,000 francs by the civilian services. M. Ribot explained in detail the reasons for the increase in military expenditure, and stated that the increase for the Navy amounted to 49,000,000 francs, required chiefly for purchase of fuel for the fleet and the construction of warships. The increase of 251,000,000 francs on civil expenses was almost wholly attributable to the public debt. In face of this increase M. Ribot called for the most careful economy on the part of those on whose shoulders fell the responsibility of putting the money of the State to the best possible use. Since the beginning of the war, that is, since Aug. 1, 1914, up to June 30, 1917, the credits amounted to the sum of \$9,311,864,136 francs.

**RELIEF SHIPS PROMISED SAFETY**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The commission for relief in Belgium is in receipt of a cable to the effect that the German authorities are now able to communicate with all submarine commanders and that as from the 15th instant, the commission's shipping will be positively safeguarded, if following the northern route.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Eastern Bureau

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Captain Cockell knows the islanders, because he has made it a point to stop there more than once. He is, therefore, qualified to speak for them. "Pitcairn is situated in latitude 25 S. and longitude 130 W.," he told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "It is on the sailing route from the North Pacific to Cape Horn, or Australia, and the steam route from Panama to Australia, but it is, invariably given the cold shoulder by ship commanders, so that communication with the islanders is rare. The island is precipitous, rising to a height of 1000 feet, and is 4½ miles long and a mile wide. It was annexed by England in 1839. Adamstown is situated on Bounty Bay, and comprises about 160 persons, the women predominating."

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"In less than 10 years, spent chiefly in homicidal strife between chiefs and natives, John Adams was the sole surviving mutineer and male adult. Left with all the women and children on his hands, he rose ably to his responsibilities, and from that time on proved himself a capable organizer. Where chaos had disturbed the island, peace now reigned. In 1856 the settlement had outgrown the island, and the British Government made them a gift of Norfolk Island, midway between New Zealand and New Caledonia, and removed the 210 islanders there. Some 40, however, pinned for their old home and soon returned to Pitcairn, where the Christians, the McCays, Younds, Mills, Quintalls and Adamases are today still handing down the names of their famous ancestors."

"While the islanders have abundance of water, fruit, vegetables and poultry, they have no animals beyond goats and an ancient horse, and they find it almost an impossibility to raise crops because of the ravages of rats. The settlement is run on communal lines, G. R. B. Christian being chief magistrate. All men and women over 17 years of age vote, and women have an equal voice with the men. Seven delegates to the island parliament are elected by the people. The community is law abiding, and the magistrate is called upon to settle only minor disputes. The people work three days for themselves, three for the community, and spend most of Sunday in church, for they are devoutly religious, being subscribers to the Seventh-Day Adventist faith."

"At present a missionary and his wife live on the island. They are Australians, and his name, strangely enough, is Adams. This missionary will probably have charge of the meteorological instruments I am taking down to Pitcairn. I will see that he is instructed how to use them, and I am sure the Weather Bureau will never regret having made this donation, for the Pitcairn service will make it possible for all mariners passing that way to stop and compare their own weather readings and records with the fixed instruments and records on the island."

## BRITAIN'S WHEAT BID TOO LOW SAYS CANADIAN COUNCIL

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The other grades should be valued according to milling and baking tests. The offer of the British Government was \$1.30 at Ft. William, and the high price named by the Canadian Council of Agriculture has caused much surprise at Ottawa, for there is no valid reason to justify it. The surplus crop of Australia for 1917 has already been purchased by the British Government, and the Australian farmers have received the equivalent of from \$1.12 to \$1.16 for their wheat.

"Contrary to the accepted belief, the Pitcairners are industrious, capable and intelligent people, displaying much originality in their accomplishments. Their mentality compares with, indeed exceeds, that of the people of many an interior people of the same size. Their interest in the European war is intense, and they apply quite chapter and verse of the Bible to account for all victories and calamities. Recently two Pitcairn men left the island on a roving yacht, eventually reaching London, where they were presented to their majesties, the King and Queen, who evinced great interest in these representatives of that portion of their far-flung Empire. There are quite a few Pitcairners settled on the Pacific Coast of the United States, having wandered there on sailing vessels which have touched at the island. A prominent Pitcairner in this country is Miss Emily McCoy. She was the first woman to leave the island. She came away 16 years ago, going to the Samoan Islands as a nurse. Later she went to San Francisco, then to Battle Creek, and then to Bridgeport. She is now connected with an open-air home in Fairfield, Conn. She has assisted Colonel Moran and myself in purchasing necessities for the Pitcairners, to be taken down by my ship."

"A mail day is a red-letter day among the islanders. On my last visit I carried a mail from Australia and New Zealand. When a ship arrives with the clothes, the tools and the utensils so much needed there, all goods are taken in charge by a committee, until all residents can be assembled in the square, called there by the ringing of the Bounty's old bell. Then everything is apportioned according to the necessities and requirements of the individual."

"Recently Mrs. Cockell received a letter from Mrs. Lucy Christian saying that the islanders were busily engaged in completing a 25-ton schooner, on which they have been working for several years, under great difficulties, because of lack of tools and building materials. In this craft the Pitcairners hope to visit Tahiti this year. There are two competent navigators on the island and all of the inhabitants are expert boatmen and sailors. They are eagerly looking forward to this trip, for it will signalize the opening of communication with Tahiti and other islands. Colonel Moran and his shipping friends are sending down a large quantity of tools and implements to assist in building and cultivating operations."

"Donators desirous of having a souvenir of this lonely isle, should attach their names and addresses to gifts. By some round-about route, eventually they will receive an appreciative acknowledgment from the recipient, for the Pitcairners are noted for their gratitude for kindness shown toward them. They are jovial and good-natured. Letters sent to a Mr. Mrs. or Miss among them, using any of the surnames of the settlement's founders, as already given, will always find a recipient, and I'm quite sure the Pitcairners would be glad to communicate thus with the rest of the world."

"In offering these details to your readers I am actuated by a hope that commanders in the Australian trade may be induced to call at the island when circumstances permit. Their visits will not fail to confer incalculable pleasure and benefit upon the community. An hour spent in such a visit can scarcely be considered lost time."

**MARK CROSS CO.**  
World's Greatest Leather Stores  
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401 Fifth Ave., 253 Broadway, New York  
89 Regent Street, London  
Dealers Throughout the World

**A. Baillie Hutton STATIONER**  
23 West 32nd St., New York City  
Personal Engraving, Printed Cards, Diaries and Engagement Books for 1917.  
Phones Mad. Sq. 10022-10023

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## Ladies' Toilet Bag

A Traveling Bag, "Victoria" design, for women, black morocco leather, more silk lining, white celluloid fittings, hair brush, comb, clothes brush, tooth and nail brush holder, buffer, boxes for soap and tooth powder, mirror, nail file, scissors and button hook gilt mountings, 14-inch base, \$31.00, 16-inch base, \$33.00. This bag has the advantage of being very flat as well as capacious. Gold plated monogram made to order, as shown, \$3.50.

Special Telephone and Mail Order Service.  
"Quality for Quality—Lowest Prices—Always"

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## Pine Incense

A delightful breath from the woods you know and enjoy. The only AMERICAN made INCENSE. If your dealer can't supply you, send 25c for attractive package including holder for burning. Special proposition to dealers.

215 LAUREL AVE., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

## Eagle Milling Company

TUCSON, ARIZONA  
Arizona's Largest Flour and Feed Mill  
Sells Your Patronage for Their Well Known Brands of Flour—PEERLESS AND KANZANA

## RUGS CLEANED REPAIRED

Remodeled, Stained, Injured, Armenian Experts. Lowest Prices. Estimates Given. Rugs Bought or Exchange for New. Oriental Rugs Rep. Co. 32 Boylston St., BOSTON, MASS. Tel. North 5621

## Massachusetts Trust Co.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES  
\$5.00 per year and upwards.  
Storage for Silver and Valuables at Reasonable Rates.  
COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS SAVINGS ACCOUNTS  
258 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

## LE PAGE'S CHINA CEMENT

STANDS HOT AND COLD WATER 100°

## Franklin Mills

Entire Wheat Flour  
Makes the most satisfying and delicious bread, muffins and griddle cakes.  
Booklet of Recipes FREE.  
Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

## Brookline

Best of Tailoring  
Sporting Garments a Specialty

## HINKLEY & WOODS

INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS  
32 KILBY STREET BOSTON



## BRAND'S A-1 SAUCE

The delicious and foreign flavor of  
makes it the choice of epicures all the world over. Use it in your kitchen and on your table wherever distinction is desirable.  
"Always in good taste"  
Sold Everywhere  
G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.  
Sole Importers  
196 Tremont Street  
HARTFORD-CONNECTICUT



**Chandler & Co.**  
Tremont Street—Near West

Hats moderately priced because there is no charge for style—You pay for work and materials only, and these are always of the finer qualities.

Drawn from  
Hat shown by  
Chandler & Co.



Hats most stylish  
—yet no charge for style.

## Georgette Waists

Greater in favor than ever—probably because the soft daintiness of the material is in becoming contrast to the tailored suits which prevail this spring.

Colored hemstitching  
Pin tuckings  
Silk ties

Embroideries  
Jabot effects  
Deep frills

Broad collars  
Pointed collars  
High colors

Prices are quite moderate—a large variety at 5.75; others 7.50, 9.50 to 25.00.

One model in **Georgette Crepe** has a becoming new frill effect, trimmed with draped ruffles, hemstitched to the deep revers. Collar and cuffs are also ruffle trimmed. Flesh, white and high shades. Price 9.50.

## Charming French Waists

The new French waists have aroused much interest among customers. One specially attractive style is of fine batiste, notable for its dainty hand embroidery in eyelet designs. Collar and cuffs are edged with Val lace and finished with delicate, hemstitched beading. Price 10.50. Other French lingerie blouses at 3.50, 5.00, 7.50 to 11.50.

## New Silk Petticoats

Silk chiffon taffeta, taffeta flounce—Silk jersey top, taffeta flounce.

New models, featuring pin tucks and novelty shirrings—fitted waist lines—reinforced seams—finish of much higher priced petticoats. New solid tones and changeable colors.

Price  
**3.95**  
Each

## Stylish Gloves

A one-clasp French Glace Kid Glove, in black with white embroidery, also white with self and with black embroidery, at 1.65.

An imported French—antler Glove, six-button length, in novelty effects, elastic wrist, at 2.25.

Washable Glace Kid Gloves in costume and suit shades, emb. backs in contrasting colors, at 1.65.

English Doeskin Gloves, white or yellow, one-clasp or one-button style, at 1.75.

## Misses' Corsets

12 Youthful Styles

Batiste  
Coutil  
Figured  
Broche

Polka Dot Broche  
Elastic  
Laced Back  
Laced Front

Specializing in corsets for slight figures. Lightly boned, with low bust lines, some simply confining the hips; for general wear, outing or dancing. In white or pink. Prices 1.50 to 3.50.

## Oriental Rugs and Carpets

Priced below current values

Oriental Rugs are growing scarce—prices are advancing in proportion. However, the wide-awake merchant can often still continue to supply his customers—at practically the prices they have been accustomed to pay. Chandler & Co. have been able to accomplish just this in the purchase of hundreds of Rugs from an Armenian Collector and other sources.

Small Rugs

\$15 to \$100

Large Rugs

\$125 to \$550

Best Weaves: Persian—Kermanshah—Bokhara—Daghestan—Shiraz—Senna—Laristans—Turkish—Caucasian—Rajah-Mir—Indo-Chinese—many others.

## Druggets from India

Attractive hand-woven Druggets—a good assortment is now on hand. Size 10x11, priced 12.50; size 9x12, priced 22.50; size 8x10, priced 23.50; size 6x9, priced 17.50; size 4x7, priced 8.50; Small Druggets, 2.5x5.0 and 3x6, at 3.75 and 5.65. Mats, \$1.50.

## Madeira Linens

The simple, dainty hand embroidery from Madeira is today perhaps the most stylish of all embroidered table linens. Long-established connections with the importers enable Chandler & Co. to offer these linens at exceptionally moderate prices.

Madeira Centerpieces, 24 in., special at 2.85.  
Madeira Luncheon Sets, 13 pc., special at 5.85.  
Madeira Luncheon Napkins, doz., special at 5.95.

## Cretonnes—Block Prints—Linens

In the finer imported qualities.

Fashionable tapestry patterns in English Printed Linens—color combinations of old blue and mulberry, browns and greens, rose and grays, etc. Price yard, 1.00.

Many effective novelty patterns in Imported Cretonnes of the inexpensive qualities, tapestry designs, floral effects, striped patterns, on reps, twilled cottons, etc. All 31 inches wide. Prices 35c, 45c up to 65c.

Twelve attractive patterns in Imported Block Prints—all 30 in. wide English linen, French reps, twilled cotton and taffetas. Prices 1.50, 1.75 to 2.50.

# Quality—Style—Value

## New Hats

Each week now presents many new features in hats—each day new styles are brought out—and the display Monday will be of intense interest.

So many shapes—so many styles—so many colors and color combinations are shown that probably every woman can find the hat exclusive and individual, most becoming to her.

Moderately priced are the hats, when quality of materials and workmanship are considered. Many will be shown at ten, fifteen to thirty-five dollars, others up to two hundred dollars.

### NEW FEATURES IN

Turbans, Russian effect  
Braid and Satin Pokes  
Small Sailors  
Pongee Outing Sailors  
Outing Hats, khaki kool

Square brim Picture Hats  
Satin and Lace Dress Hats  
Rolling Sailors  
Beaded Turbans  
Crepe Mushrooms

Novelty Plumage  
Italian Beads  
Military Ornaments  
Metal Ribbons  
Made Gourah Fancies

Metallic Embroideries  
Oriental Embroideries  
Worsted Embroideries  
Flower Ribbons  
Ostrich Fancies

Hats for Misses and Young Ladies—will be shown in tailored and semi-dress effects—with smart and jaunty lines which appeal to the miss. Priced 10.00 and 15.00.

Mannish Outing Hats—in high colors and suit shades—also black and white—smart banded effects. Many styles at 5.00, 7.50 and 10.00.

## TAILORED

is the style characteristic nearly every woman insists on this season in choosing her suit, coat or dress. For tailored styles in high quality Chandler & Co. have justly earned a notable reputation.

## TAILORED SUITS

### Tailored Suits

How very smart and becoming a simple model may be is admirably shown this season. The mannish, snug-fitting coats and straight skirts accentuate the slender lines of several styles in navy serge, Oxford cloth, etc., at 35.00 and 45.00.

### Navy Serge Suits

Men's wear quality, purchased last summer direct from the mills, at prices so low that marked savings result in the finished suits. Four new styles—Unusually fine suits at 25.00 and 35.00.

### Custom-Made Suits

From our skilled custom workers is a beautiful model in satin striped silk taffeta—semi-tailored belted coat—the straight skirt is full pleated. Priced 58.00.

### Larger Size Suits

The long, graceful lines of the new tailored and trimmed styles are decidedly well adapted to suits for larger women. Fashionable materials at 35.00, 45.00 and 55.00.

### Semi-Tailored Suits

In contrast to the severely tailored tendency is the "tonneau" silhouette, somewhat full at the hips, but quite narrow at the ankles. Poiret twills, gabardines, serges, gunniburbs, wool jerseys, tricelines and silks, priced 35.00, 45.00 to 58.00.

### Misses' Navy Serge Suits

Navy serge is more charming than ever in the simple, youthful models, quite mannish in effect. Six of the best new styles, pocketed and button trimmed, are from our own fine serge, bought at low prices some months ago. Prices 25.00 and 29.50.

### Misses' Tailored Suits

Styles effectively plain, sometimes edged with narrow black braid, with coats semi-belted or entirely tailored, skirts straight or shirred. Serges, Poiret twills and tricelines, 35.00 and 45.00.

### Misses' Suits Semi-Tailored

Skirts, with clever slashed pockets, are shown in one particularly becoming design in Poiret twill and serge. Adapted from a higher priced original. Price 35.00.

### Misses' Trimmed Suits

A clever over-collar of Yo-San silk, which suddenly becomes a knotted sash, is a notable feature in one navy serge dress model. Priced, with several other models, 45.00.

### Misses' Silk Suits

Two new models in khaki-kool are typical of the best styles in silk. Both are in the fashionable straight-line silhouette, one varied by a skirt in fine pleatings. Price 45.00.

### Afternoon Dresses

From the simple taffeta and satin dresses at 19.50 and 25.00 to the beautiful Georgette gowns at 85.00, the models show new features—Colored hemstitching, pointed collars, shirred waistlines, beadings, metal embroideries. 35.00, 39.50 to 55.00.

## Straight Line Dresses

### Custom-Made Street Dresses

With the style and finish of exclusive dressmakers' models, but at much lower prices. Especially stylish is a navy Georgette street dress, in a new straight-line style, at 55.00. Other silk dresses at 35.00 to 75.00.

### Evening Gowns

The new silhouette either shows entirely straight outlines or modified side-draped effects. Soft silks combined with metal laces and silk nets. Some from our own custom rooms. 35.00, 49.50 to 85.00.

### Misses' Custom Dresses

Afternoon dresses, in straight line and draped designs, trimmed with beads and embroidery. Georgette crepe and other silks at 39.50 and 45.00, evening gowns equal to many much higher priced gowns, in silks and nets, 25.00 to 45.00.

### Misses' Silk Dresses

Coat dresses of crepe de chine, in rose, mais and blue bodices; white skirts, with pleats and pockets; price 25.00. Simple models in taffeta with crepe Georgette at 25.00; fancy taffetas, silk rapiers and armure Rousseau at 39.50 to 50.00.

### Inexpensive Street Dresses

Simple, graceful styles, including coat effects, are shown in tub crepe de chine. The material will launder practically as well as linen. Price 16.75. Styles in taffeta or serge, 13.50, 15.00 and 16.75.

### Inexpensive Rajah Dresses

Of the genuine hand-loom material, in natural color, trimmed with colored collars and cuffs. A stylish coat model at 16.75. (Lower Floor.)

## Tailored Coats

### Bolivia Cloth Coats

In few materials are the simple, straight-flaring models of the season so effective. One of the most wanted of all the Bolivia coats shown here is a plain, but very smart model at 48.00.

### Street Coats

Straight-line models prevail, including a model of our own navy serge, at 25.00. Models with pleated backs, sash and belts, and patch pockets, in whipcord, sport velours, etc., at 25.00, 35.00 to 75.00.

### Afternoon Coats

Fashionable straight lines, gathered and pleated backs, and belted and half-belted effects. Styles in gabardine, burella, friezes, gunniburbs and checks, at 35.00, 45.00 up.

### Dress Coats

Dress coats are quite simple in their lines also. One gabardine model is trimmed with plaid silk. Price 45.00. Others at 35.00 to 125.00.

**Chandler & Co.**  
Tremont Street—Near West

Hats reproducing Paris models—Hats designed by Chandler & Co.'s own milliners—made in their own workrooms—by skilled workers and mostly of imported materials.



Drawn from Hat  
shown by  
Chandler & Co.

The best foreign  
sources are the in-  
spiration of many of  
the most inexpensive  
hats.

## New Robes—Tunics

Lingerie, Silk and Nets

Chinese pongee, semi-made suits, with solid embroidery and with touches of seed and open work, at 35.00—White lingerie semi-made suits, at 32.50—White lawn robes, solid hand embroideries, at 19.50—Beautiful robes and tunics, beaded, spangled and metal embroidered on silk nets, at 18.50 to 75.00.

## Fashionable Laces

Trimnings and bands most in demand

### Filet Laces

For ornamenting lingerie, linen and Georgette waists, filet is very smart. Shown here in:

Real Filet Laces from France and Italy, in edges, insertions, bands and medallions, at yd., 55c to 1.50 to 12.50.

Filet Laces, duplicating many patterns of the hand-made laces, at yd., 25c to 3.25.

### Georgette Crepes

In greater favor than ever before in afternoon and evening gowns and tailored waists.

Stylish Colors, soft gray, beige, rose, wistaria, coral; also white. Priced, yd., 2.00 and 2.50.

Metal Emb. Bands—much used in trimming Georgette. Oriental colors, with gold and silver threads. Priced, yd., 2.50 to 6.50.

## Stylish Tub Silks

Crepes—Silk Broadcloths—La Jerz

Never so smart as this season for afternoon and outing dresses, tailored waists and silk skirts. Very desirable also for men's shirts and pajamas. Prices 1.50 to 2.00 yard.

White ground with

reseda stripes  
light tan stripes  
Copenhagen stripes

French stripes  
heliotrope stripes  
black stripes

gray stripes  
wistaria stripes  
green stripes

La Jerz in old rose and green, copenhagen and gold, orchid and reseda, and other combinations; also plain stripes.

## Interesting Offerings from our

## Street Floor Departments

Pique Neckwear featured for Monday—in Collars, hand emb., or hemstitched, at 50c to 3.50. Sets at 75c to 1.50. Plain and hand emb. Vests at 1.00 to 2.95.

New Evening Scarfs of net and beaded tassels and edges of opalescent beads at 5.00. Other scarfs at 2.50 and 3.95. Stylish colors.

Veils with octagon mesh, and contrasting floral border are very stylish—Prices 2.25 and 2.95. Blue, rose and gold.

Unusual—pure linen Handkerchiefs at 12½c each, some with one-quarter or one-eighth inch hem—others with emb. corners.

Silk Hose, lace instep, hand clocked and emb., plain, figured. New colors—white, black. Made to sell at much more than 1.55.

Chinese Embroidery features these New Bags in a variety of colored effects—Draw-string and arm strap styles. Price 6.95.

Glove Silk Vests, plain, hand embroidered or with dainty lace trimmings; pink or white. Prices from 1.65, 2.00 to 3.95.

Specially priced Lisle Vests, fine ingrain yarn, three for 1.00—low neck and no sleeve style, crochet taped top—packed in sealed envelope.

## Mannish Tailored Dresses

Serge—Gabardine—Poiret twill

Tailored lines, never so stylish as this season, are perhaps most effective in these fashionable fabrics. Navy is the most wanted of all colors. Note the features:

Coat dresses  
Metal embroideries  
Belts, half belts  
Embroid'd pockets  
Silk over-collars  
Frock dresses

Colored embroideries  
Tasseled sashes  
Button trimmings  
Straight skirts  
Pleated skirts

One or two of the smartest models are made from fine men's wear material purchased by Chandler & Co., direct from the makers. The qualities are unusual at such moderate prices.

About 500 New Dresses

Dresses, third floor, priced 19.50 to 55.00. Misses' Serge Dresses, fourth floor, 12.75 to 35.00.

Inexpensive Serge Dresses, women's and misses', lower floor, at 12.75, 15.00 and 16.75.



## MASSACHUSETTS MAY BE ASKED TO EQUIP GUARD

Committee on Public Safety  
Adopts Resolution Requesting  
Governor to Recommend Ap-  
propriation if Federal Aid Fails

A resolution requesting Governor McCall to recommend to the Legislature the appropriation of sufficient funds to provide full equipment for the Massachusetts National Guard in case the Federal Government is unable to provide such equipment was adopted by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety at a meeting of the full committee at the State House today. The executive committee reported a resume of its activities to date to the full committee.

Governor McCall appeared before the committee, and in his speech he stated that the Massachusetts National Guard should not be permitted to repeat the experiences of 1898 and 1916, when the militia was unprepared for service when called to duty. He told the committee that he would lay before the Legislature any proposals which it might make.

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald then moved that it be the sense of the committee that the Governor request the Legislature to appropriate such funds as might be necessary to fully equip the Massachusetts National Guard. This motion was passed. The Federal Government has provided an additional \$200,000 for the Massachusetts National Guard this week and the executive committee of the Committee on Public Safety was ordered to ascertain as soon as possible how much more would be needed for equipment, so that the committee could make a recommendation for a specific sum.

In reporting for the executive committee, James I. Storrow, chairman, reviewed the organization of committees and their general work. He said that the committee submitted to Governor McCall today a draft of a bill for presentation to the Legislature providing for the establishment of a home guard.

On Monday the Committee on Public Safety will take active steps to encourage the organization of local safety committees throughout the State, according to Mr. Storrow. As far as possible the members of the full committee will be asked to serve on their local committees. Henry B. Radford, executive manager, also made a report in which he commended the cooperation which had been shown between individuals, members of the committee, and the officials of the Massachusetts National Guard.

Fourteen new workers began duties in cooperation with the Public Safety Committee today, serving on new and old committees. Two of them, representatives of organized labor, were yesterday appointed by Governor McCall to the executive committee. A committee of nine members from the Boston Bar Association, appointed last night, will act in conjunction with the general committee. Colonel Butler Ames of Lowell was added to the membership of the Committee on Land Forces, while Joseph B. Russell, president of the Boston Wharf Company, and Walter G. Barrett, director and manager of the United States Leather Company, were added to the Finance Committee.

New England labor will be represented on the safety committee by Frank H. McCarthy, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and by John F. Stevens, president of the Building Trades Council. These men were appointed in response to a formal request made by labor leaders to Governor McCall yesterday.

Boston lawyers, meeting 410 strong at the Harvard Club last night, reviewed the possibilities of service for men of their profession in case of war. On motion of Damon G. Hall, the lawyers adopted a resolution to the effect that "the chair be authorized and empowered to appoint an executive committee of nine members of the bar whose duty it shall be, acting in conjunction with the Committee on Public Safety, or separately, as may be deemed most expedient, to determine in what manner the members of our profession of Greater Boston would be most useful and efficient in the event of hostilities; to organize and direct the work of preparing lawyers for service in case service was needed; to assist them in discovering the field in which our bar individually or collectively may be of the greatest service to the Nation; and in general to provide such organization and to raise such sums of money by subscription or otherwise as may be necessary to make the bar an effective instrument to aid the Government in any crisis which may arise."

Edward W. Hutchins, president of the Boston Bar Association, presided and named the committee, which includes David A. Ellis, Charles H. Fiske Jr., E. Dwight Fullerton, Miss Edith M. Haynes, Henry F. Hurlburt, Michael J. Jordan, Frank Leveroni, Andrew Marshall and James M. Swift.

President Hutchins told the lawyers that more than 500 of them have indicated that they are willing to do in case of war. There are 75 of them who are willing to take up land service, 30 willing to go to sea, 140 who will take up home duties and home defense, 50 who will serve as interpreters. Women lawyers have volunteered their services for sewing and similar work.

Speakers included Charles F. Weed, James F. Parker, Robert W. Emmons 2d, Col. William S. Youngman and Col. Edward L. Logan.

In order to make more effective the recruiting campaign in Massachusetts, Harry R. White, state chairman of the Navy League of the United States, last night issued an appeal for auto-

mobiles to be donated for the use of officers of the Boston Navy Yard in recruiting men for the navy and the naval reserve. Six cars are needed, each to be accompanied by a chauffeur and each to be used either morning or afternoon at the convenience of the owner.

Mrs. Gardiner Hall, chairman of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Navy League, will address the members of the Hingham Branch of the Special Aid Society late this afternoon. She will tell of the work of the Navy League. The Navy League fund is today \$4386.77.

As part of the official program of preparedness, Massachusetts militia affairs will be directed by a general staff comprised of militia officers, according to present plans of Governor McCall and his advisers. The general staff will be formed along the lines of that of the United States Army or of the New York Militia. Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, acting adjutant-general, is said to be slated to head the new board. Governor McCall will send a special message to the Legislature asking authorization of this move.

Guards on buildings and equipment of public importance were doubled today and yesterday. All craft passing up and down the Mystic River is inspected and the crews watched until their vessels are well clear of the bridge. Trolley cars are not allowed to stop to take on or let off passengers.

A large and powerful searchlight has been placed in a commanding position above the Fore River shipyards at Quincy. All night it illuminates approaches to the yard and water front.

While Franklin B. Dyer, Superintendent of Schools, has refused the use of school buildings for recruiting purposes unless upon application from Washington, officials from the Charlestown Navy Yard are conducting many meetings among high school boys. F. J. Flynn, chief yeoman of the U. S. S. Chester, is in charge of the campaign this week to interest high school boys in the Navy and to point out to them the opportunities for men of their ages.

Military drills will be inaugurated in the yard at the State Prison, Charlestown, tomorrow. Three or four companies will be formed and the men will be supplied with wands instead of guns.

Petty officers from the United States torpedo boat destroyers Wainwright and Tucker at the Charlestown Navy Yard will go to Essex County cities and towns on recruiting service, beginning Monday. Malden, Everett, Lynn, Salem, Beverly, Danvers, Lawrence, Lowell and Andover will be visited. Special attention will be paid on this trip to recruiting skilled mechanics and firemen.

Out of 34 applicants for service, 24 have been accepted by the torpedo boat destroyer Patterson, in command of Lieut. J. H. Newton. The new men went on duty immediately.

Their number constitutes a record for the ship which has already secured several trophies for proficiency and general excellence.

The Special Aid Society for American Preparedness will hold its postponed meeting next Monday at 3:30 p. m. in the Newtonville Classical High School. Mayor Child will preside. Mrs. Barrett Wendell, president of the society, will be a speaker.

## NEW REGIME IN PORTO RICO IS OPPOSED BY LABOR

President of Free Federation  
Denounces Organization of  
Island's Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Organized labor in Porto Rico is aroused and incensed by the action of the American Government representatives on the island, because of the methods adopted in putting the new organic law into effect.

Just how serious the situation has become is revealed in a letter from Santiago Iglesias, president of the Free Federation of Workers of Porto Rico, to President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, with which the Porto Rico organization is affiliated.

"If such mockery as this continues," writes Mr. Iglesias, "without respect and consideration to the poor and wretched people of this island, I am afraid that they will refuse their cooperation, well to be desired, to the Administration in installing and making a success of the new act, and that, instead of being of being trampled by such an unscrupulous gang, they would, in their despair, look to some other way of securing what is legitimately due them."

Iglesias goes on to point out that in the formation of the Government labor has been completely ignored, and he is especially caustic in his comments regarding the manner in which the Department of Labor has been officered. "Capital reigns supreme," says the Porto Rican labor official.

President Gompers is entreated to use "power and force of the American Federation of Labor in obtaining from the officials in Washington a compromise whereby the Governor here shall appoint any man recommended by the Free Federation to the Department of Agriculture and Labor."

### MINIATURE BATTLESHIP SHOWN

Officers and crew of the United States battleship Georgia, the receiving ship at the Charlestown Navy Yard, have prepared an automobile with American flags and a miniature battleship mounted on the hood to take part in the parade this afternoon. This is one of the methods which they will use in increasing enlistments and squads of two or three sailors will be sent among the crowd pointing out to the young men the advantages of enlisting in the Navy and the opportunities offered.

## LIQUOR IS CHIEF ISSUE IN NAHANT TOWN ELECTION

Selectmen Forbid Carrying of  
Drinks Into Town Buildings  
and Citizens Promise That Ac-  
tion Will Follow Illegal Acts

NAHANT, Mass.—After citizens of Nahant had announced yesterday, through the Rev. Denver C. Pickens, pastor of the Independent Church there, that prosecutions will follow illegal practices, if any, in connection with the town elections today, an order was issued by the selectmen forbidding the carrying of liquor into all town buildings. There is an existing ordinance to this effect and the Board of Selectmen proposes to have it enforced. Dana A. Sanborn, a selectman, explained that the board acted after investigating a report that the new Town Hall contained liquors which were to be handed out to voters on election day today. The order was delivered to Robert Cloes, custodian of public buildings.

Yesterday Mr. Pickens, leader of a movement to put the town in the no-license list, reiterated declarations made earlier in the week when he said that election laws have already been violated and that he has evidence which he thinks will show that bribes have been offered and accepted in Nahant. He declared that conditions as a result of the sale of liquor are deplorable in one section of the town, that this has been giving the place an unpleasant name, and that it did not furnish a proper environment for school children. The information will be turned over to the district attorney when an investigation is asked. District Attorney Cox of Essex County has not been requested, however, to send representatives to the town during the election today.

With a scanty 435 votes, the license interests won the election by only 60 votes last year. This year, no-license people expect the town to be voted no-license for the first time in its history under the present law. The saloon interests at Nahant are centered at Bass Point, a summer resort, and one hotel there remains open during the winter months.

The town of Nahant consists of Nahant proper, Little Nahant and Bass Point. Citizens of the first two sections are generally opposed to saloons in the residential districts, but many of them, according to Mr. Pickens, do not oppose them at the Point, where, during the summer months, a large number of places with short time licenses are in operation.

Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator, lives in Nahant and has, for many years, acted as moderator at the annual town meeting. He is expected to preside over the meeting there today. Along with the liquor contest a spirited political contest is on.

## TECH TO PRESENT MUSICAL COMEDY

"Not a Chance," a musical comedy in four acts and 10 scenes, written and composed by students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, is to be the nineteenth annual show of the Institute. Irving B. Daniel, 17, of Los Angeles, Cal., wrote the book for this year's production and some of the music. Performances will be given in Boston, Malden and Northampton. Scenes for the comedy in which Tech and Harvard characters are represented, are laid in Cambridge and Boston.

Tech students, chosen by competition, have written the lyrics for the show and the department of architecture of the Institute will design the scenery. A large orchestra, trained especially for this production, is being coached by Mr. Howard, who had charge of the orchestra in last year's show. William Duncan of New York and Virginia Tanner, directors of the Tech pageant last June, are coaching the principals and ballet, respectively. Juniors, assisted by sophomores and freshmen, manage the production. The management is: General manager, C. H. Mastin Roberts '17 of Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Frederick Washburn '18 of Dorchester; business manager, George Hutchins Jr. of Stamford, Conn.; publicity manager, A. Winton Caird '18 of Northampton; stage manager, Donald G. Bradley '18 of Edmonton, Alberta, Can.

### STATE BOARD OF TRADE

A preparedness meeting will be held by the Massachusetts State Board of Trade at the Hotel Vendome Wednesday afternoon, when Charles F. Weed, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and vice-chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, will speak on "The War Emergency." Members of the board throughout the State are urged, in a letter signed by George A. Fiel, secretary of the board, to attend the meeting and join the American Red Cross Volunteer Service, and to fill out cards issued by the Public Safety Committee, stating how they would desire to serve their country in case of war.

### SPECIAL ELECTION PLANS

CONCORD, N. H.—Meetings of the Republican and Democratic State committees have been called for next Tuesday in this city to make arrangements for holding caucuses and conventions for the nomination of candidates to succeed Congressman Cyrus Sulloway.

### GOVERNMENT BOND ISSUE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Daniels will have a conference with the President Monday in respect to the issuance of \$15,000,000 of bonds to carry out the naval program.

## Y. M. C. A. ADOPTS POLICY FOR WORK AMONG THE RACES

Development of Good Will a  
Feature of Movement of the  
Massachusetts Organization

A new policy stressing the necessity for cooperative relationships has been adopted by the Massachusetts Y. M. C. A. in its work with new Americans. This policy, according to a statement by Dr. George W. Tupper, immigration secretary of the Y. M. C. A., has for its purpose the development of good will between races, between new Americans and old Americans, and between employers and employees.

Through the local immigration secretaries throughout the State it has been possible to arrange for conferences where old Americans are addressed by representatives of the incoming nationalities who speak of their home land, relating its history, describing its customs and traditions, outlining its hopes, in order that the listeners may become better informed about the countries which are supplying the present immigration to the United States. Illustrated lectures form an important feature of these conferences.

On the other hand, conferences are held for the new Americans where they are taught the real meaning of government by the people and given as far as may be an insight into the traditions and history of the United States.

In some towns industrial bowling leagues have been formed among the mill employees. There are 54 such teams in Lawrence alone. Championship games are played through the winter, the finals coming the last of March.

In some centers cosmopolitan clubs have been organized for representatives of several nations. These clubs hold meetings, at which the program

is furnished by one nationality, and also have lectures on such topics as "Human Brotherhood."

At the request of manufacturers and mill owners, workers from the Y. M. C. A. regularly interview employees in factories for the purpose of showing them how they may become citizens.

In some of the centers shop nights are held. On these evenings the employees in some establishments are invited to come to the local Y. M. C. A. and enjoy a program of bowling, swimming, wrestling, etc., the program being further enlivened by music from the Y. M. C. A. band or some other musical organization.

In order that prospective ministers might the more easily cultivate a sympathetic attitude toward immigrants a series of lectures was given this year by Dr. Tupper at the Boston University School of Theology on "World Backgrounds," in which the speaker presented the geographic, economic, educational and religious backgrounds of those races who make up present day immigration. In addition, the students were taken to visit

Long Wharf, various settlement houses and evening classes for immigrants.

Recently the Y. M. C. A. has joined with 18 other organizations, all of whom make a business of welcoming newcomers at Long Wharf, in forming a society called the Federation of Workers with Immigrants. This society has a program committee which arranges an entertainment for every Friday night at the Detention Station.

COMMISSION CHAIRMAN  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Commissioner Henry C. Hall has been elected chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, following the custom of annual rotation in office. Mr. Hall was appointed to the commission by President Wilson in January, 1914, to fill the unexpired term of Charles A. Prouty, resigned, and has had personal supervision of the commission's divisions of law and inquiry.

AMBASSADOR SATO  
URGES PUBLICITY  
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Aimaro Sato, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, addressed the Pittsburgh Press Club at its annual dinner Friday night, speaking on Japanese-American relations. The permanence of amity between the two countries was assured, said he, if the people of both countries could have a little more light, and he appealed to the men of the press to be the torchbearers.

"Where the American is indifferent," said Ambassador Sato, "he cannot be wise. Where he is not well informed he cannot be just. The world is about to enter upon what might be called a pacific era, and the United States is tipping over the threshold of a new day wherein she is to be at once a world merchant and a world power."

Lunch and Dine at the Colonial Restaurant

**SHEPARD**  
STORES.  
Shepard Norwell Company Tremont St., Winter St., Temple Pl.

Special Prices  
for  
**CLEANING  
Mens  
Clothes**

Until April first  
Suits 1.50  
Separate Waistcoats 35c  
Separate Trousers 75c  
Separate Coats 1.00  
Overcoats 1.50  
Gloves All lengths per pair 10c  
BLANKETS Per Pair 75c

We have had so many requests from men to continue our special prices as they did not know in March in time to take advantage of them that we make this offer.

**LEWANDOS**

Cleaners Dyers  
17 Temple Place  
284 Boylston Street  
248 Huntington Avenue  
Cambridge Brookline Malden  
Waltham Watertown Salem  
Lynn Providence Worcester  
And all large cities of the East  
"You Can Rely on Lewandos"

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is furnished by one nationality, and also have lectures on such topics as "Human Brotherhood."

At the request of manufacturers and mill owners, workers from the Y. M. C. A. regularly interview employees in factories for the purpose of showing them how they may become citizens.

In some of the centers shop nights are held. On these evenings the employees in some establishments are invited to come to the local Y. M. C. A. and enjoy a program of bowling, swimming, wrestling, etc., the program being further enlivened by music from the Y. M. C. A. band or some other musical organization.

In order that prospective ministers might the more easily cultivate a sympathetic attitude toward immigrants a series of lectures was given this year by Dr. Tupper at the Boston University School of Theology on "World Backgrounds," in which the speaker presented the geographic, economic, educational and religious backgrounds of those races who make up present day immigration. In addition, the students were taken to visit

Long Wharf, various settlement houses and evening classes for immigrants.

Recently the Y. M. C. A. has joined with 18 other organizations, all of whom make a business of welcoming newcomers at Long Wharf, in forming a society called the Federation of Workers with Immigrants. This society has a program committee which arranges an entertainment for every Friday night at the Detention Station.

COMMISSION CHAIRMAN  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Commissioner Henry C. Hall has been elected chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, following the custom of annual rotation in office. Mr. Hall was appointed to the commission by President Wilson in January, 1914, to fill the unexpired term of Charles A. Prouty, resigned, and has had personal supervision of the commission's divisions of law and inquiry.

AMBASSADOR SATO  
URGES PUBLICITY  
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Aimaro Sato, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, addressed the Pittsburgh Press Club at its annual dinner Friday night, speaking on Japanese-American relations. The permanence of amity between the two countries was assured, said he, if the people of both countries could have a little more light, and he appealed to the men of the press to be the torchbearers.

"Where the American is indifferent," said Ambassador Sato, "he cannot be wise. Where he is not well informed he cannot be just. The world is about to enter upon what might be called a pacific era, and the United States is tipping over the threshold of a new day wherein she is to be at once a world merchant and a world power."

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## TERMS OFFERED TO RAILROAD MEN IN SOUTH

Louisville & Nashville Has Plan  
to Prevent Walkout on the  
Lines Entering New Orleans  
—Embargo Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The first step of the railroads entering New Orleans to avert a strike of their employees ordered by the railroad brotherhoods Thursday night, was taken Friday by the Louisville & Nashville, through the president, Milton S. Smith, in an offer to furnish all local employees insurance in lieu of their brotherhood insurance, which they would lose if they did not strike.

The cost of the new insurance will be the same as that in the brotherhoods. It is general that the offer will appeal strongly to the older employees, who are receiving a larger salary, and expect to get pensions soon.

General embargoes on all classes of freight on account of the threatened strike, and that freight would be received subject to delay and at shipper's risk, were issued Friday by all lines entering New Orleans, excepting the Louisiana Railway & Navigation Company, the New Orleans Great Northern and the Southern Pacific.

The railroads gave notice that, effective at 6 o'clock Friday morning, they would not accept freight for prompt delivery, except such foodstuffs and perishable goods as could reach destination by noon Saturday. The lines which issued immediate embargoes were the Southern Railway, the Louisville & Nashville, the Illinois Central, the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley, the Texas & Pacific, the Missouri Pacific and the Iron Mountain. It was generally expected that the embargoes would be extended to the Southern Pacific before the day ended. All lines refused to accept any dead freight for delivery beyond their own lines.

All other classes of freight in carloads, or less than carloads, which cannot be delivered before Saturday at noon, are accepted at shipper's risk, and the shippers are required to insure the bill of lading releasing the railroad from all responsibility against loss or damage by delay.

The Louisville Railway & Navigation Company is a purely Louisiana line, whose employees are not unionized, and the management has been given assurances that the men will not strike.

The same assurances are said to have been given by the employees of the New Orleans Great Northern. On both these lines freight shipments for points on the line are being accepted as usual. No freight is accepted for connecting lines.

Reports were current that the Louisville & Nashville would attempt to continue operating a limited freight service to points on its own lines after Saturday, so as to keep food supplies moving to and from New Orleans.

Louisville & Nashville managers have taken a census of the brotherhood men in the road's employ, and have found that a large percentage of them will remain loyal. It is asserted that the other lines have taken similar action, and that there is a feeling that in several of the larger railroad centers the brotherhood men will not obey strike orders.

The Association of Commerce is prepared to act promptly to prevent speculation from getting control of supplies of the essential articles of food, and to prevent dealers from pushing prices upward to an unwarranted extent, in case the railroad strike becomes as serious as is now threatened. Friday morning Ernest L. Jahnecke, president, appointed a committee on conservation of food.

This committee will act either independently or in cooperation with like committees from the other exchanges and the city government. The committee is composed of Frank Dameron, chairman; R. H. Downman, Harold W. Newman, Ben C. Casanas and Capt. Pendleton S. Morris.

Mr. Jahnecke informed Mayor Martin Behrman of the action taken. Also he sent a telegram to President Wilson, pledging the aid of the Association of Commerce to Federal authorities, as required.

Agitation concerned with the municipal control of food supplies was rife about the Board of Trade Friday. The executive committee has the question under consideration, and is expected to take some action promptly.

New Orleans will be saved from any severe consequences by reason of having direct water communication with many rich food-producing sections, and more than 5000 boats of all kinds available for the transportation of food, according to a statement issued by the Association of Commerce Friday.

"Every kind of vegetable consumed in New Orleans is grown in abundance close to the city," said Walter Parker, general manager. "While it is true that the markets are not well stocked with them, that is because carloads of fresh vegetables are shipped North every day. If a paralysis of railroad service ensues, all this will be available for home consumption."

"Along the rivers, lakes and bayous of south Louisiana are herds of cattle, hogs and sheep, and quantities of poultry and eggs, that can be borne to New Orleans by boat and barge without the necessity of utilizing a foot of railroad track. New Orleans, in the worst event, will be self-sustaining. In fact, she is the best-equipped city in the country for battling with a calamity of the sort that is threatening. When we made our food and transportation survey last August, at the time of the threatened strike then, we

found that there were something like 5000 boats and barges in this community. Only a small portion of that number would be needed to keep the city supplied with food."

It was pointed out that products in the country surrounding New Orleans, not touched by boat, would be brought in by motor trucks.

Food supplies on hand in New Orleans, available in case of strike, according to estimate of jobbers and wholesale grocers, are: Flour (family grades in jobbers' hands), 15 days' supply; patents, 15 warehouse for bakers and cracker factories, 45 days; exports and low grades, available for condensation, about 10,000 barrels. Butter, estimated 10 to 15 days' supply; cold storage stocks low. Cheese, estimated five to 10 days' supply; none in cold storage. Refrigerated meats, estimated five to 10 days' supply. Canned meats, 45 days' supply. Canned milk, 10 to 15 days' supply. Potatoes and onions, five days' supply. Cabbage, five days' supply. Rice, abundant, rough and clean. Sugar, refined, 50 days; raws in warehouses abundant. Molasses and sirups, 30 to 45 days' supply. Coffee, 30 to 45 days' supply. Canned goods, 30 to 45 days; this included fruits and vegetables. Fresh milk, 12 hours. If used sparingly. Fish and shrimp, abundant. Fresh vegetables abundant. Corn meal, 20 to 30 days' supply; this includes corn flour, hominy and grits. Stock feed, alfalfa hay, timothy hay and alfalfa meal, 10 to 15 days' supply; mixed feeds, bran and molasses, 40 days. Unbolted meal, five days. Shorts and bran, five days. Corn and oats, abundant. Wheat, abundant. Coal and fuel: Coal for domestic use, 10 days' supply; for factories, 20 to 30 days; for light power, railways and gas, 60 to 75 days; for city utilities, etc., 20 to 30 days.

### Railroads to Cooperate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Immediate response to the President's appeal came from the committee of railroad managers, in the following telegram received at the White House: "In harmony with the spirit of your message, the national conference committee of railroads will cooperate with the committee of the Council of National Defense in an earnest effort to avert the national calamity which would result from an interruption to railroad traffic."

### Supplies in Arkansas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The 5000 members of the four railroad brotherhoods in Arkansas have been ordered to strike at 6 p. m. Monday. Wholesale estimates three weeks' supply of food will be in the city before that time. With the exception of produce, of which there is only one week's supply, there is enough flour for an average consumption; one of two weeks' and enough canned goods for a month. Only a 10-days' supply of meat is on hand. Supplies in other cities of the State are estimated approximately the same.

### Atlanta Food Stocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta has a grocery supply sufficient for 60 days. The city, however, would be without butter and eggs and perishable vegetables within a few days if railroad communication with other points were cut off. Flour, meal and meat are on hand in abundance. It is said fuel is to be had in large quantities, and the only serious shortage is said to be in gasoline.

### Pennsylvania to Run Trains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—I. W. Geer, general superintendent of the Southwest system of the Pennsylvania Railroad, taking in lines between Pittsburgh, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville and Chicago, announces that every effort will be made to operate trains on that system in case of a strike. He stated that preparations on a large scale are being made to feed and house in safety their employees who remain loyal. Large dining halls and sleeping quarters are being prepared at all division points and other cities.

### Railroad Lockout Announced

DETROIT, Mich.—Detroit manufacturers have been told that, if a general strike is started, the railroads will order a lockout this evening. This statement was made by Edwin Denby, president of the Detroit Board of Commerce, at a mass meeting of business men called to consider questions arising out of the situation.

### Food Packets Contemplated

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—In event that food shipments to Charleston and other Central West Virginia cities are cut off by a railroad strike, the Kanawha and Ohio rivers will be utilized. Arrangements were made to place a line of river steamers and packets in operation between this city and Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

### Parlor Cars Discontinued

At the Boston office of the New Haven Railroad it was announced that the last parlor car for New York was attached to the 10:05 a. m. train today. Sleeping and dining cars will be run as usual until further notice. The Knickerbocker limited, which leaves at 1 o'clock and the Merchant's limited, which leaves at 5, have been canceled. The passengers will be obliged to go in the regular day coaches, owing to the fact that the road expects there will be no switching crews in New York to break up the trains. The Boston & Albany also announced the discontinuance of parlor car service.

### RITGERS VS. YALE

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Ritgers and Yale are scheduled to meet here today in a dual gymnastic meet which will be the last competition for the home team.

## FOOD SITUATION IS DISCUSSED BY BOSTON LEADERS

(Continued from page one)

well equipped for an emergency with auto trucks. He said they could supply their trade that absolutely had to have milk. He declared they had secured a list of the homes where there were babies needing milk and that their customers who had children would be supplied.

The Mayor asked President Weed if the chamber had considered using the State armories as food distribution depots. He said it had not done so believing that the ordinary channels of distribution should be used and that the dealers should not put on any prohibitive prices.

President Weed declared that the chamber would do everything in its power to prevent "panic buying" or speculative dealing in necessities during this period should a strike come.

Careful estimates show sufficient poultry and beef supplies for six weeks or more, with enough butter for a similar period. It is estimated that the flour supply will last for at least four weeks and the supply of canned goods is large, amounting to about eight weeks' demand. Owing to the season of the year few eggs are held in cold storage but the Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange states that large quantities of eggs are received in Boston over the electric lines daily, so that the stoppage of freight shipments will not seriously affect the Boston market.

Frederic S. Snyder of the wholesale firm of Batchelder & Snyder Company has made a report to the Boston Chamber of Commerce on the supply of beef and other meat in which he says that the present supply will last for six or eight weeks. The fish supply in Boston is large, and in case of a suspension of rail shipments the existing supply would be increased by the large amount which are normally shipped from Boston.

Food supply trains will be given first consideration, according to reports from the railroads. Present plans are directed toward the operation of milk trains, and these train representatives of the brotherhood have stated will not be interrupted for the present.

All three New England railroads are now refusing freight. The New Haven began at 5 p. m. last night to decline all shipments except milk, and at the same hour the Boston & Maine declared an embargo. The Boston & Albany made its embargo effective yesterday morning. After 4 p. m. today the New Haven will not receive express from the Grand Central Terminal Station in New York and all other points after 10 p. m.

The Eastern Steamship Company and Merchants & Miners Transportation Company have also issued announcements of embargoes on all freight for connecting rail, or water and rail connections.

Boston representatives of the brotherhoods state that they have received full orders from their chiefs. It is now declared that the men who were expected to go out on the Boston & Albany tonight will remain at work until 7 p. m. tomorrow, and at the same hour it is said that the members of the brotherhoods on the New Haven Railroad will leave their work.

Chief officers of the brotherhoods are expected to come to Boston from New York tomorrow. They are scheduled to preside at the meeting of the general committee of the New England members at the Quincy House on Monday morning. Present plans do not call for any action of the employees on the Boston & Maine Railroad until after Monday's meeting.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce yesterday the following appeal was made to the railroad men of New England: "The Boston Chamber of Commerce calls upon you to stand by your country. To put a strike into effect in this national crisis would be the most serious blow that you could deal her. Your country in her need of you. Do your duty. Man your trains. Operate them as usual. Your fellow-countrymen will see that you are fairly treated. Do not forfeit their confidence. Do not forfeit your own self-respect."

### B. & M. Strike Rights

Receivership Said to Have Bearing  
on Attitude of Employees

A legal question concerning the right of employees of a railroad to strike while the railroad is in the hands of a receiver appointed by the Federal courts has been raised in connection with the possible strike of employees of the Boston & Maine Railroad. The employees state that former decisions of the Federal courts permit them to strike, while it is understood that the Boston & Maine officials hold the contrary view.

Representatives of the Federal Government and attorneys are reported as being divided on the question, some saying that the apparent conflict of judicial decisions has arisen out of varying circumstances in each particular case. Consequently, the situation that may be developed on the Boston & Maine, they state, must be determined on the specific circumstances.

George L. Mayberry, counsel for James H. Hustis, receiver of the Boston & Maine, conferred with Judge Morton of the United States District Court yesterday. No statement was made in regard to the conference.

If an attempt is made to have the employees restrained from striking, in view of the receivership order, it is thought that Judge Morton probably will follow the usual course of issuing an order for a hearing at which

both sides to the controversy will be given an opportunity to present their views.

### Chicago Strike Plans

Yard Switchmen Deny They Intend to  
Go Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The outstanding development locally in the strike situation Friday was the announcement from switchmen in Chicago yards, not connected with the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, that they would not go out on strike tonight. These men are members of the Switchmen's Union of America and are said to number about 3500 of the 5500 switchmen in the city. James B. Connors, local head of the union, was given as authority for the statements.

During the day embargoes nearly put an end to freight traffic in and out of Chicago. No cattle or hogs were brought into the stock yard for reshipment. Several roads, however, have not embargoed live stock or food stuffs. The Chicago grain business will be suspended after today, it is predicted.

President E. P. Ripley of the Santa Fe yesterday sent out an order to all employees of the system advising them that all men going out on strike will be considered as having been discharged and will be reemployed only as new men, forfeiting all seniority and other rights and privileges. The Burlington also notified its men that those quitting on the strike order thereby left the service.

Meantime preparations were continued by union subcommittees on the western roads, gathered at the Great Northern Hotel under the leadership of Timothy Shea, in charge of the western walkout, for putting the strike into operation beginning in the Chicago freight yards at 6 o'clock tonight. Instructions as to how the strike is to proceed were given to more than 700 general and local chairmen of the brotherhoods assembled here.

Rumors that the strike plans were meeting with opposition, particularly from men long in the service, were again heard yesterday and again denied by Mr. Shea. The plan is to carry the strike to the general systems of the roads entering Chicago at 6 o'clock Monday night, tying up all their freight.

### Plans to Combat Strike

Railroad Managers Figure on Aid of  
Loyal Men

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The railroads have practically completed arrangements for attempting to keep trains moving in case of a strike. The subject occupied the attention of the National Conference Committee of the railroads almost exclusively throughout the entire day Friday. The committee was in session in the Grand Central terminal.

It was said on authority that the roads have not made actual engagements with strike-breaking agencies and have no men in reserve. The committee of managers, headed by Elisha Lee of the Pennsylvania, mapped out only a general plan of campaign, leaving it to every individual road to work out details in accordance with its own special needs.

It was resolved to give at least a skeleton train service with as many of the employees as are available. Estimates of this number varied, the general opinion being that in the best probably 25 per cent of the conductors and engineers may be depended upon to stay at their posts.

In the West and Southwest, it was agreed, the brotherhoods have had a stronger hold on the men, and probably also in the South.

General embargoes against freight were issued in all of the territory declined by the roads touching at New York, the first to be affected by the strike.

It appeared to be the prevailing opinion among the managers that if any of the roads first subjected to the strike call—the New York Central, for instance—could run six freight trains, and keep that many in commission for a day or two, the strike would receive a blow that would end it quickly.

### ENGLISH TEACHERS MEET IN BOSTON

"Why Teach Literature" was the question which James F. Hoscie of the Chicago Normal College endeavored to answer at the spring meeting of the New England Association of Teachers of English held at the Public Library this morning. He was followed by Walter S. Hinchman, master of English at Groton, who gave "Fringes from Literature." Prof. E. C. Moore of Harvard talked on the "Transferability of Power." Prof. Curtis Hadden of Dartmouth talked on "Facts and Imagination."

In the course of his talk Mr. Hoscie remarked that education was in a state of revolution, that the ideals of even 10 years ago were obsolete and that instruction in literature that did not take into consideration the ideal of American democracy or the socialization of her people was a very poor sort. Literature should be a great democratizing agency, he said, but there was danger of turning it to aristocratic ends, and that must be faithfully guarded against.

The business of the school, he said, was to form right habits in its pupils so that when the child is away from its control and free to do what he likes he will like to do the thing that is good. Pedagogical superstition must be abandoned. The teachers should take more account of the child and less of the subject taught.

Members of the High School Athletic Association met at the Hotel Bellevue this morning and discussed eligibility rules for contests in Massachusetts. At a meeting of the High School Masters Club at the Hotel Bellevue be-

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beginning with a luncheon at 1 o'clock today, the Junior High School will be discussed. The speakers announced are Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts; Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of Boston schools; Alexander Inglis, assistant professor of education at Harvard University, and Clarence D. Kingsley, agent for the State Board of Education, in charge of high schools.

**WYOMING LAND  
IN ACTIVE DEMAND**

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—A special to The Leader from Wheatland says: The spring is opening with a live demand for farm and ranch lands in this locality, all of the real estate dealers reporting many inquiries and sales. The largest single transaction was the sale of the Chas. Sommers ranch on the Sibyle. This ranch is one of the best in this part of the State, including 500 acres of good land, 200 acres of which are in hay. The consideration was \$11,000 cash.



## MEDIATORS IN STRONG EFFORT TO STOP STRIKE

(Continued from page one)

on one of which the decision on the eight hour law is expected.

Four exemption suits against the strike were filed by brotherhood men at Philadelphia today.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon Secretary of the Interior Lane stated that he expected to have an important announcement at 3 o'clock.

"The situation is very hopeful," he said.

The absence from the sessions of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and the fourth man named as a mediator by President Wilson, was the cause of much speculation. The brotherhood leaders had made every effort to find him, but he did not appear all Friday night and he had not been heard from up until immediately preceding the morning conference today.

The mediators chosen by President Wilson are determined to do everything in their power to prevent the first of a series of strikes planned by the men to begin tonight in protest against the refusal of the roads to grant their demand for an eight-hour day and time and one-eighth pay for overtime.

Secretaries Lane and Wilson and Daniel Willard of the National Defense Council, after conferring at Hotel Biltmore all Friday night, met again this morning after an adjournment of five hours. Through the night hope for a compromise grew. The mediators conferred first with the brotherhood leaders and then with the managers.

No word was allowed to come from the conference room, but it is believed that a set of propositions setting forth the claims of each side have been drawn up for further discussion today.

The National Council of Defense members came to this city last night. Secretary of the Interior Lane and Mr. Willard being the first to arrive.

Mr. Willard, who is president of the Baltimore & Ohio as well as a member of the National Council of Defense, went into conference with the representatives of the managers. At 9:30 he and Secretary Lane met the four brotherhood leaders and Secretary Wilson joined them at 10:30. The only missing member of the commission sent by the President was Samuel Gompers.

The conference with the brotherhood leaders continued until 1:30 a. m. When they left the conference room they had nothing to say. The representatives of the railroad managers then went into the conference room.

The President's representatives came to New York with an open mind and said they held no clubs or any preconceived plan for either side. The managers replied promptly to the President's appeal for a settlement, saying that they were ready to cooperate with his committee in an earnest effort to avoid a strike.

At shortly before 4 a. m. the conference adjourned without settlement till 9 o'clock this morning.

Freight embargoes have been declared on the New York Central, New Haven & Hartford, Erie and Pennsylvania roads. The New Haven makes an exception for milk. The New Haven is running no sleepers and diners. Passenger service is being curtailed and is subject to delay.

The roads, it is said, plan to fight the strike with embargoes on all freight not necessary to public welfare and to reduce passenger trains. The Boston & Maine, after Sunday, will put live stock and perishable freight on the embargo list. Food prices continue to rise because of the wholesaler's fear of a strike. It is believed that the roads can keep 25 per cent of their food and milk trains running.

If the brotherhoods carry their plans into effect on Sunday, in addition to the strikes called for tonight, all Erie employees except those in passenger traffic, are expected to quit with the men on the Atlantic Coast Line, the Southern Railway, the Louisville & Nashville, and the Seaboard Air Lines.

On Monday the strike would be carried to all other eastern freight lines, with the exception of the New Haven. Tuesday the strike would reach the northwestern roads and Wednesday all freight men, not hitherto affected, would be expected to go out.

## President Acts

### Appeals to Railroad Factions to Come to Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has appealed to the patriotism of the railroads and trainmen to avert the threatening strike on all the big carriers in the United States. He declared in a communication, dispatched to both sides late Friday following a Cabinet meeting, that the safety of the country "in this time of national peril" makes immediate accommodation of the situation the only course open.

The appeal was addressed to Eliza Lee, chairman of the conference committee of railroad managers; L. E. Shepard, acting head of the brotherhood of conductors; W. G. Lee, head of the trainmen; W. S. Stone, grand chief of the engineers; and W. S. Carter, president of the firemen and engineers. The communication follows: "I deem it my duty and right to appeal to you in this time of national peril to open again the questions at issue between the railroads and their operatives with a view to accommodation or settlement."

"With my approval, a committee of the Council of National Defense is about to seek a conference with you about this end in view."

"A general interruption of the railway traffic of the country at this time

would entail a danger to the nation against which I have the right to enter my most solemn and earnest protest.

"It is now the duty of every patriotic man to bring matters of this sort to immediate accommodation. The safety of the country against manifest perils, affecting its own peace and the peace of the whole world, makes accommodation absolutely imperative and seems to me to render any other choice or action inconceivable."

There is confidence at the White House that there will be no serious strike, although the situation is being studied so that the Administration will be fully prepared to act in case the patriotic appeal is fruitless.

Officials in the Legal Department of the Government point out that the Federal authorities have broad powers in coping with any attempt to obstruct the transportation of mails and interstate commerce. Chief Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, in his opinion in the celebrated Debs case of 1894, said:

"If all the inhabitants of a State or even a great body of them, should combine to obstruct interstate commerce or transportation of the mails, prosecution for such offenses in such a community would be deemed to failure. And if the National Government had no other way, the whole interests of the Nation in those respects would be at the mercy of a portion of the inhabitants of a single State."

"But there is such impotency in the National Government. The entire strength of the Nation may be used to enforce in any part of the land the full and free exercise of all national powers and the security of all rights entrusted by the Constitution to its care. The strong arm of the National Government may be put forth to brush away all obstructions to the freedom of interstate commerce or the transportation of the mails. If the emergency arises the Army of the Nation and all its militia are at the service of the Nation to compel obedience to its laws."

The President is known to regard a strike as inconceivable in view of the international crisis, the already congested condition of freight traffic and the ever rising cost of food.

Proposals that the Government place all the railroads of the United States in the hands of receivers and that the carriers be operated under Federal control, in case of a strike, were heard Friday in senatorial circles, among the ideas advanced to cope with the possible situation. It was even said in some quarters that if the impending strike should make it impossible for the railroads to carry mail and the food supplies or otherwise endanger the safety of the Nation, the Government should go into the courts and try to put the roads under receiverships in order to bring them under Federal control.

Such a step, it was asserted, would not be an extraordinary method of handling such an extreme situation. The railroads, it was pointed out, are public utilities, and the Government is responsible for keeping them in operation in the interests of the nation. In the event that the Government should not wish to put the roads in the hands of receivers and under Federal control, it was argued, the war power should be called into play and the railroad men drafted into the service of the army.

The food situation, it is considered here, might become acute in event of a nation-wide strike. It is felt that the lesson conveyed by the food situation of the last few weeks, due largely to inadequate transportation facilities, is one that might be surveyed with profit in speculating on what might develop in the event of the threatened strike.

Whether this critical situation actually appears or not, there is a certainty that the Sixty-fifth Congress, which will meet in extraordinary session on April 16, will be called upon to do something to prevent any future lack of food, due either to speculation or to the demands of a huge population huddled together in the city tenements. It is declared that for the last 10 winters there has been a serious want of food in the congested centers.

This is believed due to the fact that the Nation is composed of too many consumers and altogether too few producers. To obtain permanent relief the opinion is expressed that the Government must take up in a thorough manner the problem of food production and distribution. The point is made that only 33 per cent of the producing land in the country is being utilized today.

A bill was introduced in the Senate of the Sixty-fourth Congress asking \$6,000,000 for furnishing immediate relief to those unable to obtain food because of the high prices and also directing the Government to make a thorough study of production with a view to getting the immigrant population, in particular, out of the congested cities and on to the farms. It is certain that this bill, possibly in slightly changed form, will be reintroduced in the incoming Congress and that its sponsors will press for its speedy adoption.

### NATIONAL FOREST CONVENTION

PORTLAND, Ore.—The program that has been arranged for the meeting in Portland of the supervisors of national forests in this district that is set for the week of March 19-26, contains many interesting subjects, says the Oregonian. Not only will the different supervisors be heard in discussion of pertinent topics, but the department has arranged for discussions of the Federal road policy and talks on the opportunities for public service from a number of angles.

### CONTENDED ELECTION CASE

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—All evidence has been taken and transcribed, all ballots have been examined in contested precincts, and reports have been tabulated and sent to Congress in the contest of Congressman James Davenport against the election of Bert Chandler as representative from the First Oklahoma district in the general election last November, says the Oklahoman.

## WHY BRAZIL'S RUBBER YIELD IS NOT LARGER

Inefficient and Out-of-Date Methods Employed in Industry—Quality of Product Fine and Sources Immense

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARA, Brazil.—There are 75 men on the docks of Para tonight loading or pretending to load rubber upon a Brazilian Lloyd steamer. By actual count, 23 of these men are slumbering on big boxes which contain Para rubber destined for the United States, while only four or five workmen are busy occasionally, as in about 10-minute intervals, the great electrical crane swings down the long chain with its clamps that are adjusted to the boxes. Yet the traveler is told that each of these laborers receive 12 milreis (about \$3) for his night's work, which is not sufficiently absorbing even to keep him awake.

This inefficiency is explained by the fact that only half a dozen men are in the hold of the ship to receive rubber, and these move in shifts of three with a leisureliness that annoys the passengers, who have already lain in this port for nearly four days beyond schedule watching this slow process. The number of workmen engaged is explained by the fact that the different rubber companies each employ their own men to load their rubber, and the longshoreman foreman of the North is here absent.

This explains also the manifest lack of progress in the present day Amazon rubber industry and why the great river business in the finest rubber to be found on the face of the earth, has remained almost static for a decade, while eastern plantation rubber, managed on modern lines, has increased more than 200 per cent.

The collecting and the exporting of rubber in the Amazon Valley illustrate the characteristics of the people and the influence of the climate in equatorial latitudes. There is no insistent economic necessity driving the people to toil. When one has said this he has said much by way of explaining rubber conditions on the Amazon today.

There is a decided obstacle to advance in the inadequate living conditions of the "Seringueiro" or rubber collector, who is forced to spend his days in the Amazon forests and humid jungles, securing his food products at high prices, and finding all too little joy in his secluded existence.

The traveler makes haste to ask why foreign capital and foreign leadership have not come into these rich regions and changed all this, introducing cultivated rubber conditions resembling those in the Orient. It is a difficult question for which to obtain an adequate reply in this section. The visitor will be given the history of eight or more European companies which have failed in the Amazon rubber business, losing their hold through ignorance of the ways of men in these infrequent parts or by poor management. One manager of a company failed because he did not realize soon enough that you can more easily persuade than you can drive Amazon rubber gatherers. This seems to apply especially to the inhabitants of the State of Caera, who go up the river in great numbers to gather rubber.

The river Indians, many of whom make good rubber gatherers, silently fold their tents and steal away when they are not well treated. According to local report, the Portuguese will endure the commands of foreigners. Another reason for the failure of outside rubber companies in the Amazon Valley has been the tendency toward overcapitalization. There are many other causes presented, such as the "sweating" of laborers, the artificial raising of the cost of food, or absence of experience in the processes of cleaning, smoking and transporting this valuable utility. The giving of proper attention to the rubber collector seems to be the crux of the rubber problem on the Amazon at present.

In spite of all obstacles, Amazon rubber holds today and doubtless will continue to hold a large place in the world market. The present status of the Brazilian industry shows that out of approximately one-third of the rubber producing area of the earth, the Amazon section produces about 25 per cent of the world supply, or not far from a yearly output of 39,000 tons. This reveals slight progress in the yearly output of rubber in the Amazon Valley the last 10 years, while the increase in eastern plantations where cultivated rubber is produced has been in the last decade 260 per cent. It is estimated that the production in the Oriental plantations in 1916 will be 125,000 tons and possibly more.

Rubber can be produced in the native forests of Brazil at considerably less cost than in the cultivated rubber districts of Asia and Africa, and the standard rubber species, "Hevea Brasiliensis" is found in the Amazon territory in almost unlimited quantities in "wild" trees. It awaits only right conditions of labor and markets to afford an ever expanding commercial future. In the Brazilian rubber region, each "Hevea" rubber tree will yield 12 pounds of rubber yearly from the Braziliensis variety and eight pounds from the "Guayensis" and "Brevifolia," which is much more than can be taken from the cultivated trees of the Orient. Of the "Manicoba" or Caera variety, the Brazil tree gives three-fifths of a pound to one-fifth of a pound in the British plantations of the East.

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the forest of the Amazon is the original "home of India rubber," but also that, given proper modern methods, the region has little to fear from rubber competition in other portions of the world. He who sails up the Amazon and follows into the primeval fastness of any one of her many tributaries will be confronted today with virgin forests whose area fairly stagger mental calculation.

The United States is the most important customer of Brazilian rubber, taking in the year 1915 49,686,761 pounds, as compared with 33,473,578 pounds which went to Europe. During the writer's visit to this region, rubber was at the somewhat low level of 66 cents a pound, and it costs roughly speaking 25 cents to produce it on the Amazon and another 25 cents a pound in taxes to the Federal and State governments of Brazil. To the question, "Who makes the money on rubber?" we had this reply from several sources: "It is often difficult to say. It depends considerably on market prices. The possibility of getting good labor is always a determining factor if anyone makes anything."

It was significant that most of the traders up the Amazon are in debt at present to the rubber houses at Para, from which port most of the rubber is shipped. There is small doubt that if the measures now meditated to relieve this product of certain exacting Government restrictions carry, the profits will be greatly increased for all concerned. Quite as important to this end will be an organized and systematic policy by which rubber may be produced throughout the whole year.

The manner of getting Amazon rubber is still primitive. As yet there are only a few attempts at cultivated estates. The milk of the rubber tree is caught in mud, leaf or tin cups below gashes made in the trees; it is collected in buckets or pails for the smoking hut; there over an oily, nut fire and through a tin cone with a small opening at the top, the rubber latex is smoked. It is a simple process of dipping sticks of wood into the milk and holding above the smoking cone, repeating the process until bunches of rubber are formed weighing 50 or 60 kilos each. It is a method at least a century and a half old.

This rubber when smoked, according to a strange twist of Brazilian law, is the property of the "Seringueiro," who usually receives no wages, but obtains his living supplies on credit at the general stores of the company or owner. The owner takes a lien on the collector's rubber for this indebtedness and the "Seringueiro" liquidates this debt by delivering the rubber he has extracted. The rubber is then shipped for sale to the merchant at Manaos or Para, who has equipped the

general storekeeper. The accounts are adjusted once a year among the three parties.

A manifest inconvenience of this somewhat roundabout deal lies in the fact that the receivers of rubber are unable to dispose of their prospective holdings before the actual arrival of the rubber at Para or Manaos, and are thus unable to take advantage of favorable prices by selling over a spread of months, as is the case in the eastern plantations.

## AIRPLANE GIFT FOR CANADIAN TRAINING CORPS

TORONTO, Ont.—Capt. D. A. Cameron, treasurer for Eastern Canada of the Canadian Aviation Fund, has received a check for \$15,200 from Colonel and Mrs. William Hamilton Merritt, being a donation for the purpose of purchasing two flying machines of the Curtiss type for training purposes, similar to those already in use by the Flying Corps in Great Britain, says the Globe.

Under a recent authority from the War Office, the Canadian Aviation Fund has been authorized to accept such gifts on behalf of His Majesty's Government, and the donor has the privilege of naming each machine. Colonel and Mrs. Merritt have named the machines donated by them: "Queenston" (13th October, 1812) "Lundy's Lane" (25th July, 1814), and a presentation plate will be placed upon the instrument board of each machine by the Flying Corps.

As the flying service has now developed to be one of the most important branches of the British fighting force, it is hoped that many other Canadians and Canadian institutions will follow the example set by Colonel and Mrs. Merritt, particularly as the machines are to be made in Canada by the Imperial Munitions Board, and will be out of debt, dian boys.

### CANADIAN SERVICE CURTAILED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A circular issued by the management of the Canadian Government Railways calls attention to a curtailment of through passenger services between Montreal and Halifax, which began March 5. Formerly two through trains daily each way were operated, the Maritime Express and the Ocean Limited. The Ocean Limited was discontinued between Montreal and Montreal, which means that there is now only one passenger train daily over the Canadian Government Railways to and from Montreal and Halifax.

## WESTERN CANADA URGED TO RAISE MORE FOODSTUFFS

VICTORIA, B. C.—Speaking to the members of the Legislature, R. B. Bennett, Director-General of National Service, made an appeal for the cultivation of every available acre in Western Canada for the production of foodstuffs this year, declaring that it might well be that the future of the Empire depended upon these efforts, says an Edmonton dispatch to the Colonist.

He said that the submarine menace at the present time was very real in-

deed, the last campaign being so serious that if it continued it would threaten our communications. He said that seed would be provided where necessary, the banks having agreed to cooperate, and the necessary number of men probably about 1300 in the case of Alberta, would be brought from the United States upon the assurance being given them that they would not come under the Militia Act.

He concluded by urging the members to cooperate in the movement and to see that every available acre was cultivated.

Premier Sifton, in a brief speech, endorsed what Mr. Bennett said relative to production. "Every member of the Legislature," he said, "could be depended upon to do his duty according to his conscience."

### WOMEN'S COAT SHOP



group of women's coats at \$35 includes these good things

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THE GUNNIBURLS—

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The picture shows two out of twenty styles. The sashed coat on the left is gunniburl in soft colors. All the button-holes are hand-piped; the coats are lined throughout with guaranteed peau de cygne. The barrel coat on the right with the three deep pockets is burella cloth in light colors.

20 cases are filled with women's new coats, \$0 coats to a case. All sorts of good coats, \$15 to \$115; especially good choosing at \$18.50, \$25 and \$35.

(Filene's—mail orders filled—5th floor)



## DYNASTY OF THE ROMANOFFS AT END IN RUSSIA

(Continued from page one)

either seized by revolutionaries, or like the soldiers, went over and helped to suppress the Government instead.

The Tsar has definitely accepted the only course open to him. From the moment that the Executive Committee of the Duma decided that he must abdicate and that the Grand Duke Michael should act as regent it only remained to be seen whether the Tsar would accept the position or resist. From that moment Emperor Nicholas was no longer Tsar of Russia, because the Duma was clearly resolved that no concession could be made on this point. He has now abdicated in favor of his brother, the Grand Duke Michael, who, however, relinquishes his rights to the throne, and he has also transferred the supreme command of the Russian armies to the Grand Duke Nicholas.

Yesterday officers in Petrograd met at the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Duma and speeches were delivered on the text of the necessity, with a view to bringing the war to a victorious end, of establishing order as quickly as possible and carrying on the work in the name of the army.

There was unanimous agreement to recognize the authority of the Executive Committee of the Duma in regard to the administration of the State until a constituent assembly had been convened.

A striking feature of the whole revolution is this rapidity with which attention is being turned at once to the question of restoring and maintaining order. It is the feature which characterizes the position not only in Petrograd, but elsewhere throughout the country, and the Zemstvos and municipalities are naturally playing a prominent part in this effort.

There may be a more rapid improvement in the food situation than might have been expected, and prices have already fallen considerably in Petrograd. Hundreds of formerly unused wagons have been hurried on to railway lines and throughout the whole of the revolution the train services have continued.

Throughout the revolution there were scenes of special impressiveness or interest such as the arrival of the Preobrazhensky Regiment at the Duma; the admission of the Grand Duke Cyril, the surrender of MM. Protopopoff and Piltir and the enthusiasm shown for anyone and everything British. The Preobrazhensky Regiment presented a striking spectacle drawn up four deep along the whole length of the huge Catherine Hall of Tauris Palace.

M. Rodzianko greeted them, according to the old soldiers' custom, by wishing them "good health," to which the soldiers shouted back, "We wish good health to your excellency." Then the President of the Duma in a short speech thanked them for coming there to help the Duma to establish order and to safeguard the honor and glory of the country. He referred to the fact that his own son had been serving in their ranks and then added: "To advance the cause undertaken by the Duma you must remain a disciplined force. Soldiers are helpless without their officers. I ask you to remain faithful to your officers and to have the same confidence in them that we have."

The soldiers then marched out, led by their officers, cordially cheering the Duma President.

A similar scene was enacted when other regiments came to the Duma for guidance, but the influence of the Preobrazhensky Guards was very far-reaching.

The Grand Duke Cyril adhered to the revolution on Wednesday, proceeding to Catherine Hall with his staff and a deputation of sailors to place the services of the entire naval guard at the disposal of the Duma.

Another striking incident was the admission of all officers of the General Staff College.

M. Protopopoff actually surrendered late on Wednesday night. A student in front of the Duma was accosted by a man muffled up in a fur coat who said: "Lead me to the Duma committee. I am the former Minister, M. Protopopoff." M. Piltir was hurried and hustled to the Duma by a crowd of unconcerned soldiers, but some supporters of the old regime who resisted were summarily dealt with.

When the history of the revolution is written in detail it will be found that the handling of the movement from its inner side was not the least difficult part. At one moment there was considerable danger that the extremists in their desire for a Socialist republic would bring the movement to ruin. That danger may not yet be over, but there is general alertness to avoid any risk of endangering the national cause as against Germany by a refusal to make concessions to each other.

Hence an agreement was reached, both in regard to the formation of the Government, already cabled, and in regard to its proclamation. The moderate Socialists of the Plekhanoff party played a prominent part in bringing this about.

On Friday evening, M. Kerenski, Minister of Justice, addressed assembled soldiers and civilians from the gallery of the lobby of the Duma. He was given a great ovation, and stated that the new Government had taken office on the basis of an agreement with the workmen's and soldiers' delegates, who had approved of the agreement by several hundred votes to 15. He referred to the issue of the decree of full amnesty which would rescue their comrades of the second and fourth Dumas from the marshy wastes of tundras in the North of Asia where they were imprisoned.

He announced that the premiers and ministers of the old regime would answer before the law for all their crimes against the people, a declaration

tion which was greeted with cries of "No mercy for them."

Replying, M. Kerenski said regenerated Russia would not resort to the shameful means utilized by the old regime, and without trial nobody would be condemned. All measures taken by the new Government will be published.

He appealed for the cooperation of the soldiers, saying, "Free Russia is born and none will succeed in wresting liberty from the hands of the people." He warned them also not to listen to the promptings of agents of the old regime. "Listen to your officers," he said. "Long live free Russia."

The Labor leader, M. Chelidze, Minister without Portfolio, spoke of the marvelous spectacle of revolutionary soldiers hand in hand with revolutionary labor men. He warned them against the provocative efforts of the secret police who had launched proclamations as to the murder of officers by soldiers, and he urged the soldiers to regard their officers as citizens who had raised the revolutionary flag and as brothers in the cause of a great revolution for Russian liberty. Officers, soldiers and workmen shouldered the speaker and carried him through the crowd.

### Recognition Given

#### Allied Powers Take Action as to New Government

LONDON, England (Saturday).—Official action by Great Britain, France and Italy in recognition of the Provisional Government of Russia was taken in Petrograd yesterday.

The executive committee of the Duma and Colonel Engellard, commander of the Petrograd garrison, received the military attaches and diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy, who declared their readiness to enter forthwith into relations with the committee as the sole representative of authority in Russia.

### As to Abdication

#### Second Telegram Read in the House of Commons

LONDON, England (Friday).—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Bonar Law said he regretted to say another telegram had been received by the Government from the British Ambassador in Petrograd which indicated that the information given the House was not quite accurate. The telegram read as follows: "What was stated in my previous telegram is not quite correct. The Emperor's abdication and the appointment of the Grand Duke Michael as Regent have not yet been carried into effect, though decided upon by the executive committee."

Mr. Bonar Law stated also that he had since received another telegram stating the whereabouts of the Tsar was unknown. As against this announcement by Mr. Bonar Law, a Paris report states that a telegram has been received there from Petrograd to the effect that the Tsar has abdicated.

### Tsar's Rescript

#### Ruler Abdicates and Lays Down Supreme Power

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday).—Nicholas II has issued this manifesto: "To All Our Faithful Subjects: It is known in the days of the great struggle against a foreign enemy who has been endeavoring for three years to enslave our country, that it has pleased God to send Russia further painful trial."

"Internal troubles threatened fatally to affect the further progress of this obstinate war and to affect Russia's destinies. Her heroic Army, the happiness of the people, the whole future of the beloved Fatherland, demand that the war should be conducted at all costs to a victorious end."

"The cruel enemy is making his last efforts. The moment is near when our valiant Army, in concert with our glorious Allies, will finally overthrow the enemy."

"In these decisive days we realize we owe to the people a close union and organization of all forces for realization of a rapid victory."

"Therefore, in agreement with the Imperial Duma, we recognize it is for the country's good that we should abdicate the Crown and lay down supreme power."

"Not wishing to separate ourselves from our beloved son, we bequeath the heritage to our brother, the Grand Duke Michael, with our blessing for the future throne, that he may govern in full union with the national representatives and take inviolate oath to them in the name of our well beloved Fatherland."

"We call all faithful sons of the Fatherland to fulfill their sacred patriotic duty of obeying the Tsar, at this painful moment of national trials, and to aid him together with the Nation's representatives, to conduct the Russian State in the way of prosperity and glory."

"May God help Russia!"

### Colony Committee

#### Russians in New York Form Preliminary Organization

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Prominent members of the Russian colony in this city met Friday and formed a preliminary committee to cooperate with the new Government in Russia.

"The first work of the committee," said a statement issued after the meeting, "will be to take over all the diplomatic and official Russian Government affairs here, once the sanction has been obtained by the Duma, the Council

of the Empire and various ministries. So far it acts merely as the advisory board of the new Government. It has a certain public sanction which can only be explained later."

Among those who attended the meeting were Ivan Nardodny, Ivan Okuntsoff and Joseph Dallinda, all of them Russian journalists.

### Labor Attitude

#### British Party Expresses Sympathy With Russian People

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

LONDON, England (Saturday).—A telegram has been sent by the Labor Party in this country to MM. Kerenski and Chelidze stating that Labor in Britain is watching with deepest sympathy the efforts of the Russian people to deliver themselves from a power of reactionary elements impeding their advances to victory.

The telegram concludes by expressing the hope that Russian leaders will impress their followers that any remission of effort means disaster to their comrades in the trenches.

Arthur Henderson and John Hodge head the list of signatories.

### Throne of Russia

#### Grand Duke Michael Seeks to Meet People's Wishes

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday).—In declining the throne offered him by the formal notice of abdication of Nicholas II, the Grand Duke Michael issued a request that all the people of Russia obey the Provisional Government until a vote of the people could show what form of government they preferred.

The Grand Duke's declaration was as follows:

"My brother entrusted me with a heavy task at a time of unprecedented war and domestic strife."

"I am resolved to accept supreme power only if the people through their representatives in a constituent assembly express their preference regarding the form of the government and its laws."

### Britain's Recognition

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The British Government is dealing with the Provisional Committee of the Duma of Russia as the de facto Russian Government, it was announced today.

### Action Called Unpatriotic

WINCHESTER, Va.—At a mass meeting of citizens here the action of the railroad brotherhoods in calling a strike at this time was denounced as "unpatriotic and un-American."

## CUBAN OFFICIAL ALLEGES PLOT BY GERMANS

(Continued from page one)

secretary, Senor Alberto Lombard, and by Counselor Bidegaray of the Cuban Department of State.

In the party which was at the station to greet Secretary of State Desvergne were representatives of the State Department, the Pan-American Union and these representatives of the Cuban Government: Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Cuban Minister to the United States; Dr. Joaquin R. Torralbas, first secretary of the Legation; Dr. Alfonso Forcade, secretary of the Cuban Legation in Berlin; Dr. Oscar Seglie, second secretary of the Legation; Senor Garrido of the Legation staff; Eduardo Desvergne, Cuban Consul in Baltimore, and Victor Hugo Barranco of the New York consulate-general of Cuba.

### La Gloria Now Guarded

HAVANA, Cuba.—The American Legation learned Friday that 50 Cuban soldiers had succeeded in reaching the American colony of La Gloria, which has been isolated for some time and regarding which there has been considerable uneasiness felt on account of rebel threats. A party of marines from the U. S. S. Eagle also went to La Gloria and remained until the Cuban troops arrived.

L. A. Ward, the American who brought word of the dire distress of the Americans at La Gloria, was arrested Friday at the request of the American Minister. He had been calling the minister by telephone, using improper language, it is alleged.

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEETING

A large representative North End audience attended the mass meeting in the interest of woman suffrage held at the Eliot school, North Bennet Street, last night. The subject, "Women and War" was presented in English and Italian by Prof. A. D. Dentamaro, Miss Alfrida Mosher and Mrs. Wenona O. Pinkham, who showed that inasmuch as women are taxed for war expenses they ought to have a voice in deciding whether there shall be war. Young Italian and Jewish women gave a program of songs, and the tarantella dances in costume was presented by a group of Italian girls. Saverio Romano presided.

### BOMB EXPLOSION INVESTIGATED

Investigations by the police into the bomb explosion in the Suffolk County Court House, Pemberton Square, yesterday, which caused slight damage and occasioned the loss of two lives, one a janitor of the building, fail to disclose any extensive plot, and it is the opinion of the authorities that it was probably the work of some one who held a personal grievance. While the jar of the explosion resulted in some confusion, Justice William C. Loring of the Supreme Court, after assuring himself no damage had been done in the court room, continued the equity session. A few minutes later, upon the arrival of the regular closing hour, he formally adjourned court. The building was opened for business today as usual.

## WHAT EDITORS SEE IN THE RUSSIAN RISING

Papers Express Themselves as Satisfied With the Progress of the National Revolution—Hopes for the Future Bright

The following comments on the Russian revolution have been made by the European press:

### The Manchester Guardian

Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador at Petrograd, has kept his Government well informed and has been throughout a staunch supporter of the Duma and the Liberal element. It is said Lord Milner urged the Emperor to appoint a ministry responsible to Parliament, although this was more than the Duma had asked for. The Emperor rejected the proposal, on the ground that it did not harmonize with Russian institutions and could not be worked by so politically unripe a people.

Viscount Milner then proposed that the Emperor appoint a ministry acceptable to the Duma, recommending Sergius Sazonoff (now Ambassador to London) for Premier and Foreign Secretary. This proposal also was rejected. Lord Milner made other proposals and also held conferences with various leaders of Russian opinion in the hope of working out some scheme that would avert a revolutionary outbreak. Every effort was shattered by the obduracy of the Emperor.

It is notable that the outbreak promptly followed Lord Milner's return from Russia. His failure was generally understood to mean that nothing could be hoped from the Emperor and that the people must work out their own salvation.

### Volks Zeitung (Cologne)

It should not be forgotten that all those elements which have undertaken the revolution and now hold the fate of the capital in their hands preached war to the knife with everything German. They hate us not less than the Government which they have just overthrown. These elements which have now seized supreme power will do everything to prosecute the "national war" against Germany.

### La Liberte (Paris)

The new Government, with Prince Lvoff, president of the Association of Zemstvos, and with Prof. Paul N. Milukoff, leader of the Liberals, is entirely committed to the policy of maintaining an intimate alliance with the Entente and the intense prosecution of the war. We could wish nothing better.

### Le Temps (Paris)

Unanimity was shown from first to last by the resolution; by the Zemstvos, who supported the claim of the legislative body; by the assemblages of the nobility, who in special meetings denounced the irresponsible influences and demagogued free-working electoral bodies, and by the people, who, in long lines, brought to the Duma the formidable support of the masses. The army joined in the acclamations of the people, and the grand dukes themselves took sides with the protestants.

It was under these conditions that M. Rodzianko and his colleagues decided to act and imprisoned the bureaucratic ministers.

We have repeatedly said during the difficulties of these later months that the men in power had by intrigues and routine prevented understanding between the Emperor and the people regarding the necessary means for their common task. Bureaucracy was master of Russia, and, though showing itself obviously incapable of organizing and directing the immense resources of the Empire, defended itself step by step. Deprived of its old leaders, it was able to make new recruits, and after the disappearance of the Soukhomlinoffs, the Stürmers and Rasputins, we saw spring up a Protopopoff and the irresponsible influences, who gave themselves a new and free rein. It was then the hour sounded for the action of the Duma.

It was a moral issue. The long crisis was due principally to the characters of the imperial couple. It is well-known that Emperor Nicholas would have been an excellent sovereign, but that he was unfortunately under different influences, of which the strongest was that of the Empress. He voluntarily deprived himself of the aid of the most eminent men. He did not wish to be dominated, but he was dominated by the Empress. . . . Nicholas habitually resented to her inspirations. It is not very strange that he has just acceded a last time, preferring to abdicate rather than to renounce autocracy as he understood it.

### PULP STORED IN BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Md.—It became known Friday that about 25,000 tons of wood pulp for paper stored here are partly to blame for the congestion in terminal warehouses. The imports have come from Gothenburg, Sweden, and have increased five times over normal years.

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Motor Coats in all the New Spring Colorings in Bolivia Cloths, \$55 Upward

Street, Auto and Afternoon Coats in Silk and Wool Vicuna, \$85 Upward

Recreation and Country Coats, \$35 Upward

In Our Millinery Department Hats for Every Purpose Will Be Found for Women, Misses and Children

### Separate Skirts

A Stock in which a Skirt for Every Purpose may be found.

Wash Skirts, \$7 Upward

Silk Crystalline and Tricotine Skirts, \$35

Skirts of Wool Plaids for Country or Street Wear, \$15

### Tea Gowns, Negligees and Underwear

Our Entire Importations Received.

### Misses' and Children's Clothing

Department Now in Fullest Assortment for either School or Dress Wear.

### Sweaters and Dress Accessories

Department Replete with the Newest Ideas.

## PORTUGUESE CREWS PLACED ON FISHING VESSELS

Owners of the fishing schooner Ruth & Margaret, which has been laid up at this port while the crew participated in the strike of fishermen, have decided to put a crew of Portuguese on board and send the vessel to sea. The Portuguese are from Provincetown and are not members of the Fishermen's Union. Capt. Joseph Brag has been engaged to handle the vessel and will take it out in a short time.

Two other vessels, which were recently purchased by Boston fishing interests from Gloucester firms, and which ordinarily would be manned by Boston or Gloucester fishermen, also are to be sent to the fishing grounds at once manned by Portuguese from Provincetown. The schooner Arabia is to be commanded by Capt. Emanuel Enos, and the schooner William H. Moody by Capt. Frank Souza. It is pointed out that the strike is preventing regular fishermen who belong to the union from having these jobs, as they would be unable to work now. Owners of vessels are making every effort to secure as much fish as possible and put into cold storage what is not sold as fresh fish, as a preparedness move in case a railroad strike is called.

Fishing interests claim that motor trucks, electric express and even horse drawn vehicles could transport fish to all New England if the local dealers had it on hand, so that even if railroad transportation ceases there will be plenty of fish for sale.

## COLLEGE TEAMS IN TRIANGULAR DEBATE

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The triangular debate between Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke and Vassar colleges will be held tonight. The subject of the debate is, "Resolved, That the United States should adopt the Canadian system of compulsory investigation with a view to cancellation of disputes between public service corporations and their employees." Wellesley will uphold the affirmative against Mt. Holyoke at Wellesley tonight, and the negative team will debate at Vassar.

The Wellesley affirmative team consists of Miss Katherine Ferris '17, Miss Charlotte Penfield '18 and Miss Vera Hemenway '19. The negative team is composed of Miss Marjorie Turner '17, Miss Alnah James '18 and Miss Helen Merrel '19. About 25 students

dents accompanied the negative team to Vassar, and preparations have been made for entertaining 35 Mt. Holyoke students who are expected to come to Wellesley. The judges of the debate at Wellesley are to be Prof. Raymond G. Gettell of Amherst College, Robert O. White of Boston, and Robert W. Kelso, secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Charities.

## WORK ON CLEANUP CAMPAIGN STARTED

Instruction on how to start a "clean up and paint up" campaign have been mailed this week to every chamber of commerce, board of trade, woman's club, mayor, and chairman of selectmen, in addition to other public organizations throughout New England, by the New England campaign committee for this work. Every effort is being made and plans have been laid to make the clean up and paint up movement of unusual scope this year.

First steps in organizing a committee to carry on a campaign include a written application to the National Clean Up and Paint Up Campaign Bureau, Security Building, St. Louis, Mo., for a supply of literature. More than 7000 cities and towns took part in the work last year and an even greater number this year is expected. The awards of silver cups, and medals has stimulated many towns and cities to greater efforts, it is said, and similar prizes will be given this year.

## SEA RULE DISTURBS MARINERS

PORTLAND, Ore.—That the shortest way across is the longest way

around is being brought home forcibly these days to coasting shippers who have had their attention drawn to an old law of the United States, which states that a coasting vessel shall not go offshore a greater distance than 20 nautical miles, says the Oregonian. Vessels making Portland from California ports, which for years customarily followed a straight course from Cape Mendocino to Cape Blanco, now must shift their course shoreward at one point, because for 7½ miles in traveling between the two capes they are 23 miles from shore.

## RUSSIAN MONEY FOR NEW YORK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS PACIFIC COAST BUREAU  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—According to local bankers \$60,000,000 in negotiable securities passed through here Friday en route from Petrograd to New York. This shipment, together with \$1,000,000 in Russian gold recently conveyed to Vancouver by a Japanese warship and a former trans-Pacific shipment of \$60,000,000 in gold and securities, is part settlement of the \$300,000,000 worth of purchases made by Russia in the United States in the last three years.

## SHERIFFS REMOVAL BILL

AUGUSTA, Me.—A resolution providing for a constitutional amendment under which the Governor would be authorized to remove sheriffs for failure to enforce the prohibition law, was passed by the Senate. The measure which the House has adopted will be signed by Governor Milliken, who advocated it.



**Webber's New Spring Footwear**

LADIES — DON'T BUY your Footwear before seeing our beautiful line of Shoes and Pumps. We guarantee you a saving on every pair.

\$4.25

\$5.50

\$5.50

ON LEFT — The latest for Spring wear, 8 in. boot, white nubuck, imitation tip, Louis heel or Cuban heel. Most remarkable value for the money. \$5.50.

ON RIGHT — Another beautiful 8 inch boot, in white nubuck, imitation tip, leather low heel; a very smart boot and comfortable. \$5.50.

The new Spat Pump, as pictured above, in white. Also in black, patent leather and gun metal. Webber's price, \$4.25.

Sizes on above shoes carried in stock are from 2½ to 7 and widths A to D.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED & EXTRA

We Dye Satin Slippers in Any Color to Match Your Gown

**Webber's Shoe Parlor**

564 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON  
SECOND FLOOR

Same floor with Marston's JEFFERSON BLDG. Opp. Adams House



## NEW YORK GIVES WARM WELCOME TO MR. GERARD

Former Ambassador Urges Upon United States the Necessity of Being Prepared for Defense—"Very Near Brink of War"

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A great crowd enthusiastically welcomed Ambassador James W. Gerard home from Germany, on Friday. He arrived during downtown New York's busiest hour and proceeded along the city's busiest thoroughfare. A landing was made at the Battery at 1 p. m., from which point he was escorted to the City Hall, where the Mayor bade him welcome on behalf of the city and Mr. Gerard responded.

Mr. Gerard took occasion at the outset to declare that in his work he had had "the assistance of a very devoted band of secretaries, of a small but faithful family of one, and the backing of our efficient Department of State; and no less, at all times, the approval, the wise counsel, the skillful guidance of that man who will stand in American history beside Washington and Lincoln—our President, Woodrow Wilson."

"We are standing today," he continued, "very near the brink of war; but I want to assure you that if we should be drawn into the conflict it will be only after our President has exhausted every means consistent with upholding the honor and dignity of the United States to keep us from war. I left Berlin with a clear conscience, because I felt that during all my stay there I had omitted nothing to make for friendly relations and peace between the two nations."

"I am very glad today to see on the list of this reception committee the names of people of German descent. It is but natural that citizens of German descent in the beginning of the war should have had a sentimental feeling toward Germany, that they should have looked back through rose-colored glasses on that land which, however, they left because they did not have equality of opportunity. We read today in the newspapers for the first time that there is a prospect that after the war the Germans will be given an equal share in their own Government. I believe that in our hour of trial we can rely upon the loyalty of our citizens of German descent, and if they would follow me I would not be afraid to go out with a regiment of them and without any fear of being shot from behind."

"And I want to endorse every word that your patriotic Mayor said about the necessity for preparation. When I came back to this country it was a positive shock to me to find that in the two years in which the world has been on fire we have done nothing to prepare for even a reasonable means of national defense. There is only one thing—universal military service or universal training. The nation that stands opposite to us today has probably no less than 12,000,000 men under arms. There must be a public sentiment if we are to maintain ourselves as a nation. If we had a million men under arms today we should not be near the edge of war."

The temper of the assemblage had already been stirred by patriotic speeches by Mayor Mitchell and John E. Stanchfield, chairman of the Mayor's committee for the reception of the Ambassador, both of whom had referred to Mr. Gerard as a pro-American Ambassador without fear or favor for either party in the war, and had proclaimed that New York's demonstration was only an index of the appreciation felt by the whole country.

## SCHOOLS TO CLOSE SO THAT PUPILS MAY GATHER CROPS

VICTORIA, B. C.—The demand for labor in the fruit growing districts of the Province has become so acute that the Provincial Department of Education is granting permission to close schools in certain parts of the Province for a few weeks at harvest time so that boys and girls may assist in the gathering, says the Colonist.

"It is obvious that, owing to the wide seasonal variation throughout the Province and the equally wide range of fruits raised in the different districts, it would not be possible to mention a specific period during which the schools might be closed suitable to all districts, says a statement issued by Superintendent of Education Dr. Alexander Robinson. "The labor situation undoubtedly becoming acute in certain districts, and where circumstances justify it, the department will consider the granting of permission to school boards to close all classes in the high schools and the intermediate and senior grade classes of the public schools in these districts for a definitely specified period during the present year."

The classes may not be suspended for more than five weeks. Before permission for closing is granted, it must be ascertained that no less than 75 per cent of the pupils will take up harvesting work.

**NEW CANADA LABOR PARTY**  
TORONTO, Ont.—Already many labor men have signed as members of the new Labor party, says the Globe. President J. W. Richards says that public ownership of all lines of transportation and of the development of the natural resources of the country would be strongly advocated by the Labor party. The convention will be held on April 14.

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

a lively character has been reported only at isolated points, says last night's army headquarters statement.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The British official communication issued last evening says:

Our advance north of the Somme continues. We now hold nearly the whole of the St. Pierre Vaast wood and enemy trenches for 1000 yards north and 2000 yards north of it.

This morning our opponents attacked one of our posts northeast of the Somme but were beaten off. We carried out successful raids during the night. South of Arras, east of Fouches and east of Vermelles, our troops inflicted many casualties, bombed several dugouts and secured a few prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday)—A gain of two and a half miles over a front of 12 miles' extent north of the Aisne was announced today by the War Office.

Further progress was also reported in the region of Maisons Champagne, while successful raids were carried out at various parts of the front.

The official statement detailed a vast amount of air activity. A large number of French machines were engaged, and in air battles eight German machines were brought down—three by Sub-Lieutenant Gynemer, increasing his total of enemy machines to 33.

The Germans attacked violently in the region of Chambray Four, east of the Meuse, and also in the region of Berry au Bac and northeast of Rheims, but were everywhere repulsed with serious losses," the statement concluded.

The French War Office communication issued last evening says:

On both sides of the Aisne our detachments made further progress during the day at various points of the front from Andechy to the south of Lassigny. We made prisoners.

Between Soissons and Rheims a rather lively artillery action took place in the region of Berry-au-Bac. In Champagne we carried out a surprise attack on German trenches east of the Butte de Souain. Our destructive fire shattered German organizations in Bois le Pretre. Nothing has been reported from the remainder of the front.

## CANADIAN APPLE GROWERS PREDICT BIG SURPLUS CROP

Embargo Placed on Shipments to England, They Say, Will Cause Heavy Loss This Year

VICTORIA, B. C.—The threatened demoralization of the apple market this year, because of the embargo which the Imperial Government has placed upon the importation into Great Britain of certain food products, including apples, is giving fruit growers of the Province great concern, according to the Colonist. The Provincial Department of Agriculture has been in communication with Ottawa relative to the possibility of Federal representations being made to the Imperial Government with a view to having some exemption for British Columbia fruit, but in reply received from the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, no hope was held out that any exemption would be allowed. In fact the whole tenor of the reply from the Federal minister was "Read the speech of Mr. Lloyd George."

The statistical situation with respect to apple production of Canada shows why British Columbia growers have reason to anticipate that their crop this year—a crop which on present indications will show an increase over last year of about 25 per cent—will be a loss or will have to be sold at prices lower than ever before.

Canada produces in normal years 1,000,000 barrels of apples more than she consumes, or, in other words, that quantity for export, the principal part of which is exported to England. British Columbia exported last year about 150 carloads, a small quantity compared with Ontario and Nova Scotia, which supplied the great bulk of the exports, about 500,000 barrels. If exports to England are barred, that half-million barrels will be thrown upon the Canadian market, chiefly in the West, where British Columbia in recent years had been building up a steady demand for her apples. Then the apple output of the States, very large quantities of which go to England, will only have the home market and the Canadian market. In normal years the United States has about 3,500,000 barrels for export, but these will be barred from England also.

To add to difficulties of the British Columbia growers, Australia, which has been a good market for apples, is talking of placing an embargo upon imports of the fruit from the United States, the only reason so far apparent for this step being that that country may desire to utilize that space on the ships for potatoes, the supply of which in the Antipodes is running short.

The fruit growers of the Province have of late years been faced by a steadily increasing cost of production, owing to scarcity of labor. On the other hand, fruit has been one of the very few products the prices of which have not advanced.

## NEW COLOMBIAN TREATY FAILS IN THE SENATE

Session Adjourns When Proposed Agreement Is Withdrawn—Cabinet Nominations Not Submitted by the President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ending a special session, which lasted only 10 days, the United States Senate adjourned sine die at 3:05 p. m. Friday, and will convene again on April 16, when the entire Sixty-fifth Congress assembles in extraordinary session at the call of President Wilson. The Senate adjourned without reaching a vote on the Colombian treaty, which was earnestly advocated by the President, and without confirming the new Tariff Commission.

The session was ended abruptly, following the action of Chairman Stone of the Foreign Relations Committee in withdrawing the treaty proposing to indemnify Colombia to the amount of \$25,000,000 for the separation of Panama. It is understood that a new treaty will be drafted for presentation to the Senate later, a treaty designed to meet the Republican opposition which for about two years has prevented ratification of such a paper.

Some senators had confidently expected that the Senate would remain in session for a number of days more, chiefly because of the opposition to the treaty, and because of the announced purpose of the Administration leaders to put it through at the present session.

In view of the solicitation of the President, Mr. Wilson, just a month ago, forwarded to Chairman Stone a letter arguing that "we need now, and it is possible shall need very much more in the immediate future, all the friends we can attach to us in Central America, where so many of our critical interests center." The President also said: "It seems to me that those who oppose this treaty must be thoughtless of the present situation."

The most important accomplishment of the special Senate session was the reorganization of its committees. Assignments were arranged for the 16 new members, and there were numerous changes among the members in the preceding session.

The Senate is now ready to start off without delay on April 16, when it is anticipated that a flood of bills and resolutions, many of them highly important in character, will be introduced and referred to committees for action.

A cloture rule, to limit debate when a filibuster threatens to tie up the Congress, was adopted by the recent session. In many quarters, however, this is held to be unimportant, notwithstanding it was urged by the President, since the rule accepted is believed to be of little actual value. It requires a two-thirds vote to invoke it, and thereafter permits each Senator to debate the pending proposition for one hour. It is believed that efforts to strengthen the rule will be made in the next session, though it is predicted that no further change will be made, chiefly because of party opposition, as well as dissension among southern Democrats.

The Cabinet nominations were not sent to the special session, as usually is the case. Though there have been frequent rumors that there would be some changes in the Cabinet, this is denied in official circles.

## NEW LEATHER PRODUCTS FOUND IN FISH HIDES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Bureau of Fisheries has placed skins of 227 sharks and about 50 skins of other fishes, including cod, hake, grouper, garfish and stingray, in the hands of tanners for experimentation. The tanned skin of one of the large sharks and small samples of others have been received. A number of these look very promising and indicate that satisfactory tanning processes are being developed. The skin of the large shark has been submitted to the Bureau of Standards for testing as to tensile strength, wearing qualities, etc.

Two firms have advised the bureau that they are in the market for large quantities of fish skins and that they are utilizing these products; two others who have recently been perfecting processes are preparing to tan fish skins.

Inquirers from companies and fishermen in a position to secure supplies of the raw materials are being advised as to where they may market them and have been furnished with information as to methods of skinning, salting, and boxing the raw hides for shipment. Another company has recently advised the bureau that it has clients in the South Sea Islands who can supply large quantities of shark hides.

Manufacturers of leather goods are asking for samples of the finished product and later will be furnished with such samples or advised where samples can be obtained. The bureau will also give attention to determining to what special uses these new leather products are best suited.

**TELEPHONE MONOPOLY CONTEST**  
TOLEDO, O.—Independent telephone companies, including mutuals, are organizing for a contest against what they term "the telephone monopoly," says the Blade. The Ohio Cooperative Association of Telephone Companies has been formed, founded on six district organizations throughout the State.

## LIQUOR SIGNS IN MALDEN STREET CARS PROTESTED

Ministers Consider Demanding Removal on the Ground of "Obnoxious" Advertising

MALDEN, Mass.—The question of demanding the removal of liquor advertisements from electric cars running into Malden, a no-license city on the grounds that they are obnoxious, is now being considered by the members of the Malden Ministers Association.

In reply to a communication written by the Rev. James T. Carlyon, pastor of the Center Methodist Episcopal Church, as secretary of the association, to the Boston Elevated Railway, protesting against the continued use of liquor advertisements upon the cars which are run within the city's limits, and stating that it seems only right that the declared interests of a city decidedly for no-license, should be considered by the company in regard to its advertising, President Matthew C. Brush of the Boston Elevated Railway made the following statement in a letter to Mr. Carlyon.

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of 9th instant relative to the carrying of liquor advertisements in the cars, and would say that this privilege is now controlled by the Eastern Advertising Company, which has a contract with our company having several years yet to run. A clause in the contract provides that no obnoxious or indecent cards shall be exposed, but until the expiration of the contract, it would be impossible to compel this withdrawal of any cards which do not come under the rule of obnoxious or indecent."

Feeling that liquor advertisements are obnoxious to the people of Malden, as evidenced by two successful campaigns recently conducted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to rid the city of billboard advertisements, Mr. Carlyon said to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor last night that at the next meeting of the Ministers Association when the letter of the Elevated will be presented, he believed that further action would be taken on the grounds that the cards are obnoxious to the people riding in the cars.

## NORTH AMERICAN WILD LIFE DESCRIBED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although the wild life of North America is more abundant than that of the other continents of the northern hemisphere and has only Africa as a world rival, yet present day richness in this respect is decidedly poor compared with the abundance and variety of mammalian life that roamed the plains before the advent of the white man, while the vast number of species which disappeared even before the Indians came to inhabit the land is even more astonishing, says the Tribune.

In a communication to the National Geographic Society, E. W. Nelson, chief of the United States Geological Survey, gives an account of North American wild life in prehistoric times. A part of the communication has been made public by the society in a bulletin, which says:

"The wealth of animal life found by our forebears was one of the natural resources of the New World. Although freely drawn upon from the first, it was but little depleted up to within a century. During the last 100 years, however, the rapidly increasing occupation of the continent and other causes, together with a steadily increasing commercial demand for animal products, have had a decreasing effect. The buffalo, elk and antelope are reduced to a pitiful fraction of their former countless numbers."

## COMMERCE CHAMBER, PLEASED

PORTLAND, Ore.—Practically all of the 30 measures which the Chamber of Commerce initiated and brought before the recent Legislature, or favored or opposed, were voted upon in accordance with the wishes and recommendations of the chamber, according to a statement of Secretary-Manager W. D. B. Dodson, regarding the part played in the new legislation by this organization, says the Oregonian.

## LIQUOR CONTEST IN UNIONS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Federal Council of the Churches in America has announced that as a "war measure" it intends to begin a campaign of paid advertising to oppose the "brewery workers and bartenders' attempt to dominate the trade union movement," says the Times. These advertisements will appear for a period of three months simultaneously in 100 different newspapers.

## REPORTS ON BILLS FILED WITH HOUSE

Committee reports filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts House today include the following:

The Committee on Rules reported favorably an order authorizing the Street Railway Committee to visit Springfield, Greenfield, Huntington and Cummington on or before March 24.

Ought not to pass was reported by the Ways and Means Committee on the bill appropriating \$500 a year to each town of less than 10,000 inhabitants which raises not less than \$500 a year for a public health nurse. This committee also reported against the bill for the improvement of Beaver Dam Brook in Natick and Framingham.

The Committee on Harbors and Public Lands favorably reported a bill to authorize the Commission on Waterways and Public Lands to construct a breakwater along the shore of Winthrop Highlands. It is to be 1200 feet long and provide an anchorage basin of not less than 10 acres where the water shall be not less than six feet deep at low water mark. The bill carries an appropriation of \$85,500.

Representative Merriam of Framingham presented two petitions from the selectmen of that town. One asks that the town may have the right to take not less than four acres by eminent domain for school purposes. The other asks that the town have authority to borrow \$308,000 outside of the debt limit for school purposes.

## AVIATION FIELD ASSURED

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—A dispatch to the Post from Hartford says the Senate has concurred in the bill authorizing the Park Commissioners to acquire additional land on Westport Beach for the aviation training school urged by the Federal authorities.



## ORIENTAL RUGS

With the demand for Oriental Rugs steadily increasing, while the available supply is rapidly decreasing, we recommend the purchase of well-selected weaves and designs at our present moderate prices.

## Paine Furniture Company

82 years in the manufacture of Furniture and Interior Decoration

BOSTON

J. P. Jackson Inc.

ANNOUNCE

ON MONDAY and FOLLOWING DAYS

The Presentation of their

Spring and Summer

Hats

Gowns

Tailored Dresses

Tailored Frocks

Pastime Toggery

Including a complete showing of all the models to be seen in Paris as well as several hundred specially created by themselves for the occasion.

581 BOYLSTON STREET

New York

BOSTON

Paris



Chauffeurs' Livery

Smart styles, designed and made in our own workrooms.

Suits...\$27.50 to \$40  
Overcoats...\$35 to \$50

Scott & Company

340 Washington Street







## NATIONAL GUARD MOBILIZATION PLANS SENT OUT

Preliminary Orders From War Department Give State Adjutants-General Precautionary Instructions for Sudden Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Precautionary instructions relating to mobilization have been dispatched by the militia bureau of the War Department to adjutants of the various State national guards that they may be prepared for any event growing out of international affairs. These orders do not mean that mobilization is imminent, officials declare.

The circular of instructions advises the adjutants-general specifically of the National Guard organizations in each state which would be summoned in case of a call. Mobilization under the plan outlined would be conducted by the regular army departmental commanders, who would be authorized to designate sites for mobilization camps other than those formerly used. If necessary, and to "make provision for shelter, recruitment and the formation of the recruit training battalions in the eventuality of war." No units, except those designated in the list sent to each state, would be accepted, and each unit taken into the Federal service would be required to have the full maximum authorized, or war strength, as prescribed for the Regular Army in the National Defense Act.

The circular also makes it clear there is to be no dual status for the National Guard in the Federal service hereafter. It says no individual will be accepted who has not taken the oath prescribed by the National Defense Act. At the time of the border mobilization, about 40,000 men were held under the old Dick bill provisions, classified as members of the organized militia, not of the National Guard.

Provision also is made for the taking into the Federal service of certain proportion of the State administrative staff of the National Guard of each State to handle administrative questions as to recruiting, organization and supply. This was not done at the previous mobilization. Complete Federal control of all recruiting and other activities of the guard is now contemplated.

The plan also provides for the immediate calling out of the National Guard reserve, both commissioned and enlisted, the latter going at once back to their regiments. Reserve officers would be assigned to duty as needed by the departmental commander.

## ECUADOR ASKS FOR CONCLAVE OF REPUBLICS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Five governments have virtually accepted the proposal of Ecuador that delegates from the republics of North, South and Central America assemble immediately to "take necessary measures for securing a continental expression, principally for the guarantee of the rights of neutrality, and, if it is possible, for the alleviation of the rigors of war."

The United States has not indicated its attitude toward the conference. It is known that at least one of the larger South American republics will follow whatever course the United States pursues.

The Ecuadorian Government made the proposal in notes to the American republics. Uruguay was mentioned as place for meeting in Ecuador's communication.

Minister Elizalde of Ecuador urged in a speech Thursday before the Pan-American Union that action be taken at once by the American republics on the ground that the interests of all might soon be affected "by contemporary events, which," he added, "may be of vital importance to this continent."

## FRITZEN IN COURT FOR WELLAND CANAL PLOT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An alibi will be the defense of Alfred P. Fritzen, a former German army captain, he said, when arraigned in the Federal Court to answer to an indictment charging him with engaging in a conspiracy with Capt. Fritz von Papen, former German military attaché at Washington, and others, to destroy the Welland Canal.

Fritzen pleaded not guilty and in default of \$10,000 bail was remanded to the toms. He said he was not in Niagara Falls on the day he is alleged by the Government agents to have been there with dynamite in his charge.

## DRY GOODS ASSOCIATION

The March meeting and dinner of the New England Dry Goods Association will be held at the Boston City Club next Tuesday evening. Speakers will be William J. Sander, on "The German-American Citizen"; Horace H. Atherton Jr., registrar of probate, Salem, on "The Humorous Side of the Probate Court"; Merle R. Griffith, publicity agent of the General Electric Company, on "Electric Railway Traction and Water Power Development."

**CHARGE AGAINST GRAND TRUNK**  
RUTLAND, Vt.—Violation of the Hours of Service Act is alleged in an information against the Grand Trunk Railway Company, filed in the Federal District Court by U. S. Dist. Atty. V. A. Bullard. There are 58 counts in the information, which asks the imposition of \$25,000 in fines.

## CELEBRATION OF EVACUATION OF BOSTON IS BEGUN

Ring of Bells and Firing of National Salute Opens Program to Continue During Day

Boston, especially South Boston, is celebrating today the one hundred and forty-first anniversary of the evacuation of this port in 1776. At sunrise a national salute was fired at the Charlestown Navy Yard and bells were rung in South Boston. At noon a reception and breakfast are given by Mayor Curley at the Copple-Plaza Hotel in honor of the chief speaker of the day, Dr. James J. Walsh of New York City.

South Boston is decorated for the occasion. The pageant, or public parade, forms at 1:30 this afternoon under direction of George D. Nichols, chief marshal, and his chief of staff, Lieut. Edward J. Hogan.

The route decided upon is: Mobilize at Old Colony Avenue. Proceed to Dorchester Street to East Fourth to C. to Thomas Park, encircle Thomas Park, East Sixth Street to L Street, to East Fourth Street, to Farragut Road, to East Broadway, to West Broadway to point of dismissal at Dorchester Avenue.

Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Dr. Walsh, members of the South Boston Citizens Association, review the parade from a stand in the Parkman schoolyard in West Broadway, between B and C street. Chief Marshal Nichols reviews the parade with his staff at A Street and Broadway. Gen. Philip Read, U. S. A., retired, Gen. Walter E. Lombard, M. V. M., retired, and Col. John H. Sherburne, First Regiment, Field Artillery, are among the members of the staff.

The pageant includes the Tenth Band of Coast Artillery from Ft. Banks, one battalion of coast artillery, United States Navy Yard Band, one regiment of sailors from ships in the harbor, companies from the Massachusetts National Guard, first battalion naval militia, Ninth Regiment Veterans Association, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of Veterans, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Highland Dress Association, South Boston High School Cadets, Troop A, National Lancers, as escort to Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Dr. Walsh and South Boston Evacuation Day committee.

The parade starts at 2:15 and is expected to disband at 4. Tonight patriotic exercises are to be held by the Andrew Square Associates in the hall of the John A. Andrew school at 7:30 o'clock and at 8 the annual dinner of the South Boston Citizens Association is to be held in the Municipal Building and Dr. Walsh will be the speaker.

## FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

The Bureau of Fisheries advocates the more general use for food of the calypso and choupique, two fresh water fishes, the former being found in large numbers in the Great Lakes, and the latter in Louisiana waters. The choupique has been extensively used by certain classes in the South for years, but its general use has been frowned upon. It is sometimes called bowfin, and is said to excel the catfish in flavor and texture.

The Minister of Labor has pointed out to the civic authorities of Toronto the fact that under the order-in-council promulgating the cost of living regulations the power is conferred upon municipalities to prosecute alleged food combines. The local authorities are in a position to deal with local questions such as the right prices of commodities in the municipality, while the Department of Labor, through the Cost of Living Commissioner, deals with cases affecting larger sections of the country of the Dominion as a whole.

For the purpose of uniting the producer and consumer on a cooperative basis in farm products a meeting of about 50 farmers and heads of organizations, was recently held in Portland, Me., to see what can be done toward perfecting an organization under the laws of the State, to be known as the Consumers' and Producers' League. It is an effort to cooperate in the selling of farm products at reduced prices direct from the farmer to the consumer.

"The public will not see much reduction in the price of sugar until the European war is settled," said Truman G. Palmer, secretary of the United States Sugar Manufacturers Association at its annual meeting in Chicago. He blamed the increased cost of sugar on the demand of the warring countries. The sugar industry is now at the height of its prosperity," he said. "The supply is being taken up by the armies in Europe as soon as it can be produced. We did not get much relief last year from the beet sugar industry on account of the shortage in that crop."

## STEAMERS SUNK IN SUBMARINE ATTACKS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Norwegian steamship Davanger, which left here Jan. 22 for Rotterdam, has been sunk, according to reports received in marine circles. The crew is said to have been saved. The Davanger registered 5876 tons gross and was built in 1916 at San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The British steamer Lucy Anderson, 1052 tons, was reported sunk by gunfire of the submarines, according to Consul Hathaway at Hull. The crew after four hours in boats were picked up and landed at Aberdeen the next day. A Porto Rican, Placido Decarre, was aboard as cook.

## PUBLIC WARNED OF MISLEADING SUGAR REPORTS

No Occasion for Paying Exorbitant Prices or Laying in Stocks for Future Needs Says Expert in Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That there is no likelihood of a sugar shortage in the United States, that the public should not be misled by alarmist reports or by temporary scarcity which may exist in certain localities, and that there is no occasion for paying exorbitant prices for laying in stocks beyond immediate needs, are the chief points brought out in a statement issued by Facts About Sugar, a trade paper devoted to American sugar production.

The statement says that the wholesale price of sugar in New York is 8 cents a pound, and it should be sold by retailers at from 9 to 10. In spite of the fact that the sugar crops in practically all important producing sections supplying the American market are far below earlier estimates, it is said that there will be plenty of sugar to go around.

Less than half of the 8,000,000,000 pounds of sugar used by the people of the United States in a year is imported, and the approximately 4,500,000,000 pounds grown in the United States come from the cane fields of Louisiana, Hawaii and Porto Rico and the sugar beet farms and factories scattered across the country from Ohio to California. A limited amount of cane sugar is brought from the Philippines, but on account of the cost and scarcity of ocean transportation a large part of the Philippine crop has found a market in the Far East during the past year.

The statement estimates the production from these sections during this season, including the amount of Philippine sugar available to the American market, as follows: Louisiana and Texas, 275,000 tons; United States beet sugar crop, 340,000; Hawaii, 625,000; Porto Rico, 460,000, and Philippines, 100,000, a total of 2,300,000 tons.

The insurrection in Cuba, together with climatic conditions, is held to justify reduction of the Cuban crop estimate from 4,000,000 to 3,100,000 tons, and it is said that half a million tons have been contracted for European account and still further purchases for England and France are being made.

"If," says the statement, "as much as 1,800,000 tons of the Cuban crop remains available for the United States this amount, added to the 2,300,000 tons grown within our own borders, will still allow 80 pounds of sugar for every man, woman and child in the country, approximately the same amount per capita as was consumed last year. In the matter of sugar supplies the United States is in a much better position than other leading nations. While sugar has advanced in price during the past year, the increase is only about 16 per cent, much less than in the case of other essential food supplies. Sugar is cheaper in the United States than in any other important sugar using country. This result is directly due to the growth of the home industry and to the fact that we produce more than half of all the sugar we consume."

## Economy is Growing

United States Now Consumes Less Food Than Produced

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The war and high food prices have caused people of the United States to be more economical in the consumption of foodstuffs, according to statistics just announced by the Department of Agriculture. They show that in the years 1912 and 1913, before the war, the United States was consuming 2.8 per cent more food than it produced. In the two years, 1915 and 1916, the United States produced 1.2 per cent more food than it consumed.

They were consuming less edible grain, meat, dairy products, vegetables, sugar and fish, while the consumption of fruits, nuts, poultry and eggs had increased.

Production of foodstuffs between the two periods increased 3.7 per cent; imports increased 15 per cent, consumption showed an increase of only three-fourths of 1 per cent, and imports increased 76 per cent.

## Six Cent Milk Rate Urged

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Delegates representing milk producers in all parts of Western New England attended a special meeting here, when measures were taken to demand a 6-cent rate for milk next summer. Producers are receiving 6 cents a quart for milk at present and believe that the price should continue next summer. A new contract with the dealers will be made May 1.

## Y. M. C. A. CONFERENCE

For the purpose of pointing out the relation between foreign Y. M. C. A. work and the various associations a conference will be held at the Boston Y. M. C. A. Building at 10:30 a. m. Tuesday. A business men's session will be held in Young's Hotel at 2 p. m. and the speakers and the districts in which they work are, Charles D. Hurrey of Central and South America, Paul R. Danner of India, J. S. Burgess of China, Arthur Jorgensen of Japan and J. M. Clinton of the general foreign administration department. This will be followed by a dinner at 6:45 p. m.

## MINIMUM YEARLY WAGE OF \$500 FOR TEACHERS SOUGHT

Measure in Massachusetts Legislature Is Urged by Federation of Instructors and Others

A minimum wage of \$500 per year for teachers in the public schools of Massachusetts, is provided for in a bill which the legislative Committee on Education has before it. The measure would apply to all public school teachers, except those employed as substitutes, on part time or by more than one town.

To assist towns which have small revenues, the bill provides that the State shall pay one-half the difference between the amount now appropriated by those towns and the amount they would have to appropriate under the terms of the bill in order to pay the \$500 minimum.

Members of the Legislature are receiving letters from the Massachusetts Teachers Federation, petitioners for the bill, urging a favorable vote on the measure.

The communication points out that during the school year 1915-1916, compiled on the basis of 52 weeks to the year, in towns of less than 5000 population, there were 1411 teachers in the elementary schools, who received \$9.61 or less per week; 1024 who received \$8.65 or less; 626 less than \$7.90 per week; 287 less than \$6.95; 53 less than \$5.98, and 10 who received less than \$5 per week.

Continuing the communication states that "the estimated cost to the Commonwealth for the first year after the Minimum Salary Bill goes into operation is \$27,568. This sum would be distributed among about 57 towns, basing the estimate on the data of 1915-16 for towns of less than 5000 population, and on the data of 1910-11 for towns of over 5000 population, the 1915-16 figures not having been at hand when the calculation was made."

Thirteen states now have a minimum salary law for public school teachers, says the communication. In Rhode Island where the act went into effect in 1910, the report of the State Board of Education for 1912 makes the following statement relative to the operation of the Minimum Salary Law: "The quick response of several towns to the provisions of the law has brought about a marked improvement in the school instruction of about 200 schools."

Precedents on record in Massachusetts are pointed to by the federation. They declare that there is a minimum salary for superintendents in school superintendency unions of \$1500, one-half of which is contributed by the State.

The Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission, says the federation, has decreed that \$8.50 per week be the minimum for "experienced female employees of ordinary ability in retail stores in Massachusetts." This went into effect, Feb. 1, 1917.

In conclusion, the federation calls the attention of the legislators to the following reports in the press on Jan. 22 of this year: "The pay of city mechanics will be standardized and a minimum wage of \$4 a day be paid them beginning June 1. Laborers will receive a uniform wage of \$2.75 daily, and scrubwomen in public buildings will be paid at the rate of \$10 a week." The federation makes the point that the service of school teachers shall entitle them to as much consideration as the foregoing class, even if the State would be required to supply the difference.

## FOUR SAFETY MEDALS AWARDED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The award of four of the five gold medals given annually by the American Museum of Safety was announced Friday. The Anthony N. Brady medal went to the Connecticut Railway Company of New Haven; Scientific American medal, for safety device, Pullman Company; Louis Livingston Seaman medal, Julius King Optical Company, for colored glass lenses worn by workmen; Commonwealth Steel Company of St. Louis, Travelers Insurance Company's medal.

## NEW HAMPTON ALUMNI

Education in Massachusetts is costing \$1,000,000 a year more than ever before, owing to the high cost of everything, according to Governor McCall speaking at the annual dinner of the local alumni of New Hampton (N. H.) Literary Institution, from which he graduated in 1870, in the Hotel Vendome last night. Other speakers were Prof. Frank W. Preston, Col. Lyford A. Merrow, Dr. Walter E. Fernald and Senator Clarence M. Collins of New Hampshire. The new officers elected are Frederick W. Fitzpatrick '07, president; T. L. Pugsley '86, Mrs. Hattie Rand Erskine '84 and Mrs. Anne W. Hall '90, vice-presidents; Wayland F. Dorothy, secretary and treasurer, and Albert P. Worthen '81, chairman of the executive committee.

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## UNION IS ASKED HOW IT STANDS ON OTHER QUESTIONS

The Union for a Progressive Convention, an organization which is trying to elect to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention a majority in favor of the initiative and referendum, has been asked by former Senator Robert Washburn of Worcester to tell how it stands on other leading issues to come before the convention, including woman suffrage, prohibition and the antisectarian amendment. The union has asked Mr. Washburn and other candidates for delegate to the convention to tell how they stood regarding the initiative and referendum. Recently an official of the union, Frederick T. Fuller, stated in reply to an inquiry, that the only amendment the union was working for was the initiative and referendum. He estimated from present indications that at least 130 of the 240 delegates to be chosen from representative districts, and more than a majority of the 80 delegates to be chosen by congressional districts and from the State at-large, would favor the initiative and referendum. This estimate was based on information the union had received and on speculation as to the outcome in the primary and final

## SCHOOL BUILDINGS SOUGHT

MALDEN, Mass. — Construction of additional school buildings was recommended in the annual report of the Malden School Committee, which was submitted to the City Council Thursday night. Special reference was made to the crowded conditions in the High School, where rooms which were not designed for classes are being used. For the coming year the School Committee reported that special attention would be given to school gardening, and for this work Miss Mabel E. Turner of Reading has been engaged. She will have 10 assistants, and 2500 gardens are expected to be planted this spring. The committee reported that it intends to raise the salaries of the grade and high school teachers during the year.

## GIRLS TO EXHIBIT WORK

Hats made by pupils of the Trade School for Girls will be on exhibition and sale at the school on Massachusetts Avenue on March 21 and 22. On the same dates an exhibition and sale of hats made by girls of the High School of Practical Arts will be on exhibition and sale at that school building on Greenville Street, Roxbury.

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD.

FRANZ KNEISEL  
TALKS ON WORK  
OF HIS QUARTETViolinist Tells How Interest in  
Chamber Music Has Grown  
From the Time His Organi-  
zation Began Giving Concerts

Franz Kneisel is quitting the field of concert-giving for that of violin-teaching at a time when, perhaps, he has the best reason he has ever had for staying. For just as he is bringing his quartet tours to an end, he is being encouraged in a way that makes him think he is only beginning them. He has recently had an experience which gives him cause all the freshness of 32 years ago.

It happened in the season of 1915-16, at Lancaster, Pa., and Mr. Kneisel, telling a representative of The Christian Science Monitor about it the day after his farewell Boston concert, said: "A man from Lancaster called on me two years ago, when I was on my summer vacation, and invited me to take the quartet to his city. He wanted me to give a public concert at his expense, his idea being that the people would not be interested enough in chamber music to buy tickets themselves, and he advised that the program be not too serious.

"Now I have never believed in trying too hard to make programs popular. I have found that concert audiences do not care for a favorite movement from a quartet any more than theater audiences care for a great act out of a play. An andante by Tchaikovsky or a scherzo by Brahms, taken by itself, is no more interesting than the balcony scene alone from 'Romeo and Juliet' or an excerpt from 'Hamlet.' Listeners prefer an entire composition. They want to get a brilliant movement in its relation to the whole work.

"Well, for one number in the Lancaster concert I chose an early quartet of Beethoven, out of opus 18. We had an audience of between 700 and 800 persons. In a hall located on a side street, just off a main street. That night a political celebration was going on, with marching and music; and when we were in the midst of the last movement of the Beethoven quartet we heard the band all at once break around the corner of our street. At that instant there happened to occur in the quartet a hold. All four of us brought our bows into position at the pause, as though ready to strike into the following passage. But instead of going on, we kept our arms up and maintained the tableau while the band moved down our street and out again. Its music growing loud, then soft, increasing again and finally vanishing.

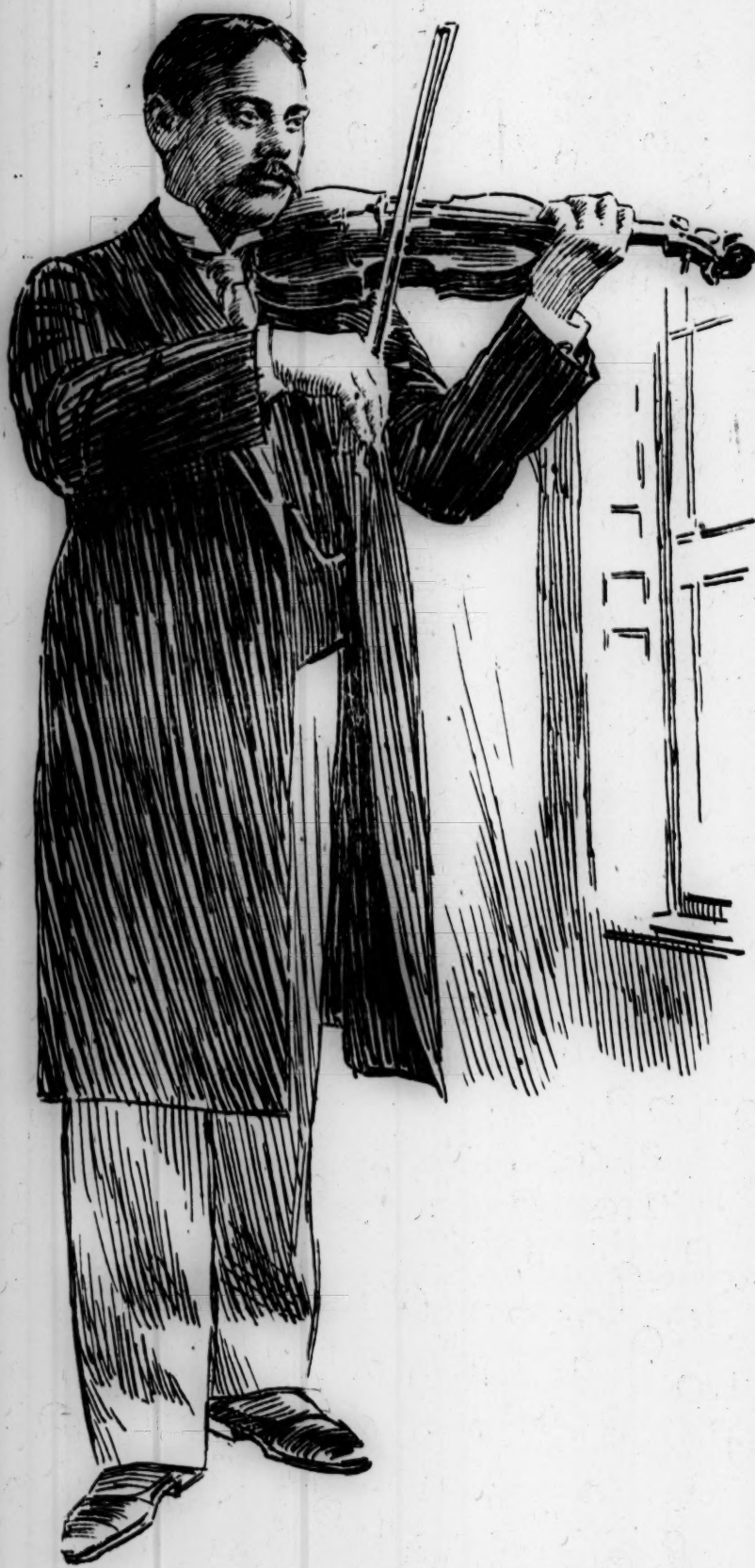
"Why do you suppose that nobody in the whole house took a bit of notice of the interruption? Because they were all interested in what we were playing. They had got hold of the thread of Beethoven's thought and could not be made to drop it. As soon as the band passed, we finished the quartet as though nothing had happened."

The artist was narrating the episode at his hotel room, while making his violin and his scores snug for the next stage of travel. In the midst of the story, Louis Svecenski, the viola player who has been associated with him ever since he organized the quartet in 1885, came into the room and added a comment. "Not a person in the audience," said Mr. Svecenski, "took the incident uncomfortably or humorously. The atmosphere of the house was undisturbed by the wait. We all four stayed in position on the hold fully two minutes, and then went right on."

"I tell this," Mr. Kneisel resumed, "because it illustrates what has happened again and again in the years we have been giving chamber music concerts. We have gone to new places, assured by the managers that our work was beyond the understanding of the public, only to have it both understood and enthusiastically received. It was last season that we played at Lancaster; and we had to go there again this season. People in towns where quartet playing is a new thing like to hear us, and they want substantial programs, though I will not pretend to say that they are eager for the quartets of Beethoven's last period. We have to save those works for our most highly experienced audiences."

Taking on the subject of repertory, the artist noted how large a number of works an organization like his can draw from. "There are 300 or 400 quartets," said he, "which are good for regular use. There are about 80 by Haydn, more than 20 by Mozart, 17 by Beethoven, and so on through the list of great names; then there are many by minor writers. Our stock of pieces is extensive, because composers have shown a strong inclination to express themselves through the string quartet; they have always liked to tell their innermost thoughts by means of the four voices of the violin family, favoring this small combination rather than the complex orchestra. You may see how Beethoven's preference lay, when you think of his 17 quartets against his nine symphonies."

To a query of the interviewer, whether he would not stick to string quartets wholly, if he were to begin his chamber music career over again, omitting from his program all music that demanded a pianist or other player or players from outside, he replied: "I certainly would never adopt a policy of string quartet playing pure and simple, large as the repertory is.



Franz Kneisel, founder of the Kneisel Quartet

For how would the piano quartets and quintets and the various sextets, septets and octets with strings, which the master composers have written, get performed, unless organizations like ours took them up? Such works exist in too small numbers to warrant artists banding together permanently to produce them. Yet they cannot be properly given by a set of improvised players. They need as a foundation for their performance a group of men like Mr. Letz, Mr. Svecenski, Mr. Wilke and myself, who practice together all the time."

## CHICAGO MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—With the exception of one composition upon its program of March 9-10, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra offered to its patrons works which had been made more or less familiar at previous concerts. Thus there were put forward the overture to Cherubini's "Anacréon," Mottl's arrangement of three dances from "Céphale et Procris," the eighth concerto for violin by Spohr and the F major (third) symphony by Brahms.

The novelty of the concert was the Elégie Symphonique by Felix Borowski, a work which received its first performance. The composition, which was written in memory of the musician's wife, sounded the note of faith and hope rather than the note of pessimism and despair. Erich De Lamarter, who occupied temporarily Mr. Borowski's chair of musical criticism in the office of the Chicago Herald, testified in the columns of that paper as follows: "The 'Elégie' won its audience by its melody, its sheer beauty of sound and—not too frequent a trait in this decade—by its emotional unity. A bit hard to explain, this last attribute; but one who heard the performance given under Mr. Stock's direction could not miss the eloquence of music written at white heat, under severe strain, with but a single thought behind it. The manner of its doing is of less moment; its burden is a haunting strain."

Concerning the interpretation of the new piece by the orchestra only the liveliest admiration must be set down here. It was an interpretation of exquisite beauty, one in which loveliness of tone and dramatic power were combined. The composer owed much to Mr. Stock and to the orchestra which played under him.

The soloist who negotiated the concerto by Spohr was Harry Weisbach, the concertmaster of the organization. He made as much as could be made of a work upon which the finger of time has been laid. His execution was impeccable as to its certainty and brilliancy and in the cantabile his tone was soothing to the ear. There can be no doubt that the respect of the public for Mr. Weisbach's accomplishments was increased after the concerto had come to its conclusion. A notable reading was given to the third symphony by Brahms, a

reading in which there was more of emotion and excitement than usually is to be discovered in performances of the German master's austere symphonic compositions.

On the evening of March 9 an organ recital was given in Medinah Temple by Joseph Bonnet, the celebrated French organist, who is making the most of a leave of absence from the trenches somewhere in France by showing the people of the United States some things concerning organ playing that are well worth knowing. Medinah Temple is the Chicago home of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, who put into it two years ago one of the largest organs in the country. Mr. Bonnet, in pieces by early French masters, by César Franck, by himself and particularly in a performance of Bach's great toccata and fugue in F made it clear that his claim to a foremost place in the ranks of the world's great organists is based upon solid foundations. His was an impressive exhibition of technical skill and imaginative feeling.

Five concerts were offered to the public last Sunday, March 11. John McCormack packed the Auditorium with a palpitating throng and thrilled it with the music that comes from Ireland and with some from other lands. Every season his programs lay greater emphasis upon fine music and his power as an educator of public taste is, by that token, of no small account. Mischa Elman was another of the Sunday concert-givers. He offered a varied program, of which Vieuxtemps' fifth concerto was the most brilliant feature. This was performed with amazing pyrotechny and with the beauty of tone that is not approached by many of the Russian artist's colleagues.

Mme. Julia Culp ministered to the artistic comforts of a large gathering in the Blackstone Theater, also on Sunday. She is not a great mistress of singing, as singing is understood by professional people who discuss its technique earnestly in the studios, but her power of bringing out of a song all the emotion and all the poetry that is within it is remarkable indeed. So great is Mme. Culp's ability to move her hearers that she made stirring compositions of English ballads whose music was not anything to brag about. For the rest, she sang songs by Schubert, Debussy and other French masters and by Schumann in a manner that was ravishing to hear.

Mr. Gunn's American Symphony Orchestra, in Cohan's Opera House, brought forward some of the movements of Tchaikovsky's suite, "Casse-

Noisette," which were played with adequate effect, and two soloists—Miss Louise Burton, who sang with pleasant results Liza's air in "L'Enfant Prodiges" by Debussy, and James Whitaker, a pianist of uncommon gifts, who was heard to great advantage in Grieg's A minor concerto. In the Playhouse, Clarence Eldam, a local pianist, presented a recital to a sympathetic audience. Mr. Eldam played well, but, having elected to perform in almost total adumbration, his efforts were less enjoyed than they might have been if the pianist had given his listeners their sight as well as their hearing.

On Monday the Musician's Club presented Miss Marcella Craft in one of its artists' recitals held in the Illinois Theater. Miss Craft is a vocalist who possesses intelligence as well as voice. She had been heard previously with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, but her recital permitted her a wider field of art in which to travel. In groups of Italian, French, German and English songs and in four excerpts from Puccini's "Madame Butterfly," the concert-giver made it clear that her abilities are worthy of great respect. The pieces from Puccini's composition were offered with the intention of proving that their interpreter was primarily an exponent of dramatic compositions; but Miss Craft's talent in that line was poorly provided with opportunities and richly provided with handicaps in the shape of a bare stage and an unromantic grand piano.

## ENGLISH NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Has any one, apart from the New Queen's Hall Orchestra, noticed the astonishing punctuality of Sir Henry Wood? The first stroke of his baton synchronizes so exactly with the advertised hour of the concert that it would be possible to set one's watch. Indeed, it might almost be said that he starts a concert by beating Greenwich time. This precision he carries into his art. Watch the bows of the string players! Such absolute unanimity is only possible when the bowing is marked in every copy. Again, one rarely hears an instrument out of tune. Before going on to the platform, each player files through the conductor's room, where a specially constructed machine sounds the A, and the tuning is completed under the supervision of Sir Henry himself. The ensemble, also, seems to be built on the system of rehearsing the various groups of instruments separately. Everything gives the impression of extreme musical "tidiness." Some will ask if this meticulous care in preparation conduces to the highest results artistically, whether the musical spirit is not sometimes lost in the musical letter? The answer depends largely on the taste of the listener. Those who like sharply defined outline, the phrase stamped in metal, as it were, will say "Yes" to the first inquiry and "No" to the second. But, whatever the personal preference, all will agree that Sir Henry Wood is a great technician. Under his direction it is impossible to conceive of a slack or careless performance. In a technical sense, no one has done more to raise the standard of English orchestral playing, and fortunately, unlike many conductors, he is in a musical and artistic sense genuinely progressive.

"First performance in England," is a welcome and familiar label at the Queen's Hall Symphony concerts. On the present occasion the novelty was an overture to the drama "Tsar Boris" by Kalinnikov. Basil Kalinnikov was the son of a police official in the Russian provinces who achieved a brilliant record at the music school of the Philharmonic Society in Moscow, where he went to study in 1884. His career closed in 1900 and provides yet another argument against those who contend that for the artist poverty is a blessing in disguise. For Kalinnikov the disguise was so complete that the blessing appeared to be something quite different. The overture forms part of the incidental music to one of the most powerful of Tolstoy's works for the stage—"Tsar Boris." Although, as the program stated, the music is strictly orthodox, it undoubtedly conveys the impression of tragedy. Through the piece stalks the gorgeously appareled figure of the great Tsar uncasily wearing a crown made heavy by guilt and remorse. The work has a full Russian flavor and Sir Henry Wood made the most of it.

The soloist of the occasion was Miss Irene Scharrer, who played the piano part of Schumann's A minor concerto. Handicapped by a piano that seemed to have no tone in it, Miss Scharrer was by no means at her best in the first movement. A tendency to affectation was frequently noticeable and one got the impression that to the player the concerto had "gone stale" through overfamiliarity. The pianist had the sympathy of at least one in the audience for, beautiful as the work is, it is heard far too often. The concerto was preceded by a fine performance of the Brahms symphony No. 2 in D.

Debussy's latest sonata was played for the first time at a concert given by the London String Quartet. Written in the unusual form of a concerted piece for three instruments, flute, viola and harp, the new work has thoroughly shocked the orthodox. Debussy, some time ago, explained to an interviewer that the work is one of a series in which he is frankly experimenting with timbres. It is quite easy to justify his use of the word "sonata." Some say that the derivation can be traced to the Italian word sonare, to sound; others, again, say to sonetto, a sonnet. About the beginning of the Seventeenth Century sonatas were simply airs arranged in parts, for an instrument or instruments. In the performance there was a certain lack of proportion and balance. Mr. Waldo Warner, perhaps because he is a composer, played with the best understanding. Mr. Fransella's flute was occasionally too loud and Miss Miriam Timothy, whose Christian name, by the way, seems to have been chosen with singular prevision, was much too modest with her harp. The playing as a whole scarcely brought out Debussy's decorative qualities.

At the fall of the curtain Sir Thomas Beecham made a brief speech on the concluding night of his season at the Aldwych. After pointing out that the season has been the longest on record, he told the audience that in popularity it had surpassed all its predecessors. Still he was not satisfied. The Aldwych Theater had been the cradle of his English opera, but he had ambitions to find a larger home. He hinted that in the summer such a home might be found at Drury Lane. Mr. Robert Radford, who has already sung Mephistopheles, Osmin, Sarastro, King Mark, and the Father in "Louise," will take the title role of "Boris Godounov" in the provinces and Mr. Frederick Austin is to sing Iago ("Othello"). "The Girl of the Golden West" and "Il Trovatore" are spoken of as possible additions to the repertory. Mr. Frank Mullings sang the leading roles in four operas during the last week: "Tales of Hoffman" on Monday, "Tristan" on Tuesday, "Pagliacci" on Thursday and "Samson and Delilah" on Friday.

MANCHESTER, England.—The Manchester Beecham Opera Choir took part in the last "Prom." Miss Lillie Wormald and Miss Juliette Autran were the vocalists, and Messrs. Julian Clifford and Forbes conducted. Miss Lucy Pierce gave a Schumann recital at the last Tuesday midday concert. The Hallé program included Debussy's "The Blessed Damsel" and the "Dance Rhapsody" of Delius. Sir Thomas Beecham conducted, and the vocalists were Miss Desirée Ellinger and Miss Ethel Toms.

LEEDS, England.—Sir Thomas Beecham conducted the recent concert given by the Leeds Philharmonic Society, and Mr. Arthur Catterall played the Brahms violin concerto. Mr. Albert Mallinson, the well-known song composer, has just given a second song recital, assisted by Mrs. Mallinson.

HUDDERSFIELD, England.—Much may be said for and against the competitive musical festival, but there is no doubt of its popularity in Huddersfield. The Town Hall was crowded for the final tests of the Mrs. Sunderland ("The Yorkshire Queen of Song") musical competitions. Dr. Bairston was the adjudicator. Holme Valley Choir won the competition for male voice choirs, and the prize for mixed voice choir was carried off by the Gledhthorpe Vocal Union. Elementary school choirs helped to fill the breach caused by the absence of their elders. The singing of the Green Lane Council School, Leeds, was particularly good.

## PHILADELPHIA MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The performance of "Rigoletto" was distinguished by the incisive characterization in the name-part that Giuseppe de Luca offered. His fingers were as eloquent as his features; his voice, while not copious, was ample, and his singing never degenerated into mere lyric shouting to start a gallery furore. The atmosphere of the performance was that of refinement and elegance, for Andrea de Seguro's Sparafucile was as chivalrous as Sir Walter Raleigh, and in fact the grisly villainy of the role was somewhat disappointingly denatured. Giorgio Polacco, though at one point there was a stampe in the chorus, managed to subdue his vocal and instrumental forces most discreetly to the harebell delicacy of Gilda in Maria Barrientos' enactment. At long range this portrayal is as agreeable visually as it is vocally, but near at hand unfortunately mannerisms of gesture and feature on the part of the prima donna are superfluously obvious. Her soft high notes were thrilling. Caruso, as the Duke, seemed dispirited, and contented himself with admirable mechanical accuracy instead of passionate abandon.

The outstanding event of the week was Gabriellowitsch's piano recital. A very large audience led to the decision to give next season the series of six recitals in which the pianist embraces the characteristics of all periods in the history of piano playing. This was a Chopin program. Its major items were the B minor sonata containing the famous funeral march and six preludes—those in G major, G minor, E flat major, F major, D flat major, B flat minor. That in F major was repeated. The audience was remarkably reverential. In a letter received by the writer from this great artist since the recital, he speaks of his regard for music as "something sacred, something deeply serious and important"—and it was in just that devout spirit that he played the other day. It was interesting to note how completely the pianist abstained from belaboring the instrument, from that sledge-hammer incontinence of percussion that destroys the resiliency of the note. It is very hard to avoid the adjective "poetic" in describing Gabriellowitsch's art. That is what everybody calls it—and everybody in this case is right.

The Settlement Music School was formally opened with a pupils' concert and addresses. It was reared by Mrs. Edward Bok in memory of her mother, the first Mrs. Cyrus H. K. Curtis, and Mr. Curtis spoke feelingly of the inspiration of the building. "My father and mother got acquainted singing in the same choir, and their fondness for music was their heritage

to me. At the age of 19 I went to Boston. Two years afterward they held in that city the great Peace Jubilee, which, I fear, is not even a name to most of the present generation. There was a chorus of 20,000 voices. The singers had drilled throughout the preceding winter in preparation for the great event. The young people got together. It made an impression on their lives. They have passed on to the succeeding generation the inspiration of the kind of music that was inculcated there. Often today I meet persons who took part in that Jubilee and they tell me what it meant and continues to mean to them."

Elena Gerhardt was soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra. Her four songs of Beethoven, delivered with suavity and intense feeling, were received with favor. The five "Kinder-totenlieder" of Mahler, beautiful as they are, proved to many a monotonous prolongation of a deeply tragic mood. The orchestra played Bach's third Brandenburg concerto listlessly, the "Huldigungsmarsch" of Wagner vociferously, and the noble first symphony of Brahms superbly. The obsequy of Marcel Tabuteau acquitted itself with signal distinction in the first and second movements, and at Mr. Stokowski's behest the player rose in his place afterwards.

Miss Marie Loughney, prominent in the Matinee and Musical Club, won first place for the eastern district in a vocal contest held in New York by the National Federation of Musical Clubs, and will compete in the national contest on April 12 at Birmingham. Miss Loughney's success follows closely upon that of Miss Dorothea Neebe, chronicled last week, in receiving the biennial award of the federation for her performance upon the piano.

## KANSAS MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—Bethany College has announced the program for the annual music festival attendant upon the singing of "The Messiah," early in April. Mme. Galli-Curci will open the festival with a recital and Eugen Ysaye, violinist, will close it. Archibald G. Todd of Kansas City will sing the tenor roles of "The Messiah" at all performances. Miss Marie Kaiser, soprano, Miss Elizabeth Parks, soprano, Miss Gabriellowitsch, contralto, and Henry Weldon, basso, will sing the other roles of the oratorio. Each will also give a recital during the festival. The rehearsals for "The Messiah" began last October and have continued regularly ever since. Beginning with the last week in February the big chorus of students, townspeople and from the countryside, will hold tri-weekly rehearsals until shortly before the first presentation, when daily rehearsals will be held.

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## BRITISH FARMERS' DUTIES TO STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
 BIRMINGHAM, England—Mr. R. E. Prothero, M. P., president of the Board of Agriculture, recently addressed a large meeting in Birmingham organized by the Midland Farmers Association and the Staffordshire Chamber of Agriculture. The president of the Board of Agriculture in his opening remarks traversed the ground he has covered so often of late in reminding farmers of their two primary duties, to grow as much food as possible and to release for military service what men they could, and get along as best they might with the labor available. He explained the reason for fixing a contract price for cereals, and again expressed his belief that if a minimum price had been fixed and farmers had been left to compete in the market it would have been the best way to proceed. But, as the food controller existed to regulate prices mainly in the interests of the consumers, this plan could not be adopted, as at any time the controller could fix a price at which he would take their produce. While advising farmers to make full use of arable land they already had in cultivation, Mr. Prothero sounded a note of warning as to the advisability of plowing up such land, and cautioned farmers to think well before doing anything.

Turning to the question of the meat supply, Mr. Prothero stated the important fact that there was in Great Britain now a larger amount of live stock than had ever been recorded. The number of sheep had apparently been reduced, but, Mr. Prothero pointed out, the census had been taken in November, a time of year when stocks of sheep were always lower than in the summer months. He advised farmers, in dealing with their live stock, to make the best possible use of feeding stuffs.

Regarding milk, Mr. Prothero explained the difficulty of fixing a flat rate, owing to the varying conditions under which the trade was carried on. He believed that in many instances farmers had been losing money during the winter months in producing milk. The policy he would like to see adopted, he said, was that the profits of a milk farmer should be taken for the whole year, and that the profits which he made in the summer should be allowed to balance the losses made during the winter.

On the question of labor, Mr. Prothero fully recognized the extraordinary difficulties under which farmers were at present working, and while conscious that in the major operations of husbandry, men's work could not be replaced by women's, he pointed out that they were still of inestimable value in many ways. In the case of stock on dairy farms and in other departments of work, Mr. Prothero told the farmers the director of national service would be able to give them substantial help.

## RECORD OF CANADA'S SHARE IN CONFLICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
 LONDON, England—Sir Robert L. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, has received a report from Colonel Lord Beaverbrook in charge of the Canadian War Records Office on the work of that department. Lord Beaverbrook, as Sir Max Aitken, was "eye-witness" with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in 1915.

The report which covers the work of the War Records Office since the date of its inception, portrays the daily story of Canada's sons in the war from accounts "snatched from the firing line and from men still hot from the fiery ordeal of action," and from divers sources which go to the compilation of a valuable history of events of Canada's share in the war. There was a large store of information already accumulated which the establishment of the War Records Office made available in January 1916, when by authority of the Prime Minister, Lord Beaverbrook was authorized to spend £250,000 for the purpose of instituting the office. From that time onwards all records have been carefully sorted and filed for the benefit of the historian.

Lord Beaverbrook claims for his Record Office that it has "laid up for the enjoyment of posterity a treasure which the Canada of the future will appreciate. In the Canadian Record Office there lie those files of diaries, reports, maps, and individual stories; the personal views of generals, subordinates, or privates on the actions they have fought; the trench maps in their red lines or the sharp-cut brown and white of the aeroplane photographs; the originals of all the diaries with their connections; a story here and there of some individual act of heroism. Ordered, read, and classified, they repose in their tomes until their destiny brings them across the water to Ottawa and they lie forever in the archives of the Dominion."

## FRENCH NATIONAL ECONOMY MEASURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
 PARIS, France—Government measures of national economy include restrictions in the size of the newspapers. It has been decided to economize the use of the national stock of paper and to avoid, as far as possible, imports from abroad, and a decree has been passed which applies to all weekly papers published in France and also those in Algeria. The 15 centimes morning or evening papers such as the Temps, and the ten centimes Figaro and Gaulois will appear with four pages on six days in the week and two pages on Mondays. The five centimes papers, such as the Matin, Echo de Paris, Journal, Petit Parisien and Petit Journal, will have four pages on five days a week and two on Mondays and Thursdays. Some of the Paris five centimes evening

papers already appear as a single sheet practically every day. Similar restrictions in the number of pages to be used, modified according to their special needs, will be imposed on the daily and weekly illustrated papers.

As the result of an interview with the managers of the principal dry good stores in Paris, such as the Bon Marché, Louvre, Printemps, etc., the Minister of Provisions, M. Herriot, has brought about an arrangement for closing the doors of their establishments to the public at 5:45 so that all can be completely shut up at 6 p. m. This is to continue until the stores can be kept open to a later hour without having to use artificial light. The bread question is also to be drastically dealt with. A decree signed by the President of the French Republic provides that bread must be of wholemeal wheat and that each loaf must weigh not less than 700 grams and be not less than 80 centimeters in length. In consequence bakers and all shopkeepers will be forbidden to make or offer for sale any form of fancy bread, such as rolls, "brioches," crescents, fresh biscuits or any other bread made with the addition of milk, lactose, sugar or butter. No new bread is to be sold. It can only be offered for sale 12 hours after it is baked and must not be treated by any process intended to keep it in the condition it is in when newly baked. Both whole and cut loaves of bread must be sold only by weight. Bread weighing one kilogram or less may be sold according to local custom by the loaf, without the addition of any cut portion, but at the buyer's request the seller must state the exact weight of the loaf or portion of the loaf. No pastry, cake or biscuit, or candy or chocolate tablets, can be bought in Paris on Monday or Tuesday of each week. The latest of the food regulations is set forth in a decree by the Préfet de Police restricting the amount and variety of dishes that may be served in the public restaurants of Paris and the Department of the Seine. No one person is to be served with more than two principal dishes, of which only one may be meat, while the daily menu of the establishment is not to contain more than two sorts of fish, three of meat and three of vegetables.

## M. CHERADAME ON CIVIL MOBILIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
 PARIS, France—Writing in La Victoire on the civil mobilization in France, M. André Cheradame was at a loss, in the first place, to understand why the Government was not contemplating the inclusion of women in its scheme, while in the Central Empires all civilians, men, women, and even young people, were being organized for the exertion of a gigantic national effort during the present year.

Another point that needed to be kept well in view, he considered, was that a movement intended to reinforce the economic life of the country, must, above all, be effected in such a way as not to disorganize that already in existence. The Temps, he noted with approval, had already observed "Care must be taken not to disorganize those multifarious forces which, while working freely, are producing their maximum result," and he considered that the desired effect could be attained if, instead of beginning by drawing up a list of those liable to mobilization, the work were begun on the assumption that at the present moment a considerable number of men and women were doing, frequently without even suspecting it, precisely what a complete and well organized civil mobilization ought to insure their doing in the interest of the national defense. The first simple effect of the new organization, therefore, he continued, should be to confirm these innumerable civilians in their present occupations, and in order that there might be good grounds for this measure a list should be drawn up of the endless variety of occupations whose utility for the national defense, whether direct or indirect, material or intellectual, was incontestable. Once this list had been established, those who could show that their work was truly of use to the general cause would be allowed to remain in their present occupations, and in this way the civil mobilization would not disturb the greater part of the population. Meanwhile those men and women doing nothing whatever to further the national defense would constitute a reserve of civilian effectives, and could be drawn upon according to their capabilities, and employed, as far as possible in their own locality, in each of the four branches of labor in need of reinforcements: industrial, agricultural, commercial and intellectual.

M. Cheradame was especially insistent on the importance of an intellectual mobilization, which, he declared, had two great roles to fill. In the first place it must provide inventors, financial specialists, those familiar with conditions abroad, and qualified propagandists; and secondly it must place those of recognized competence at the disposal of the industrial, agricultural, and commercial mobilization. In short, he was convinced that no civilian mobilization could be complete unless it rendered available the intellectual, as well as the material and physical resources of the country. Another essential point, he added, was that the tribunals set up should offer every guarantee of impartiality, so that the public might be encouraged to accept their decisions without demur. He proposed, therefore, that the departmental committees contemplated should be composed of recognized experts as well as of officials, and that an element of moral pressure should be introduced in the shape of fathers several of whose sons had fallen at the front. Faced by men who had made such sacrifices for the country, who could refuse, he asked, to make what would, after all, be but a modest effort for the attainment of victory.

## TRADES BOARD ACT AMENDMENT URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
 LONDON, England—The European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor has received from Mr. John Hodge the following notes of the interview between the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the Minister of Labor.

On Tuesday, Feb. 13, the general secretary of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, accompanied a deputation from the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress in an interview with Mr. John Hodge, the newly appointed Minister of Labor, requesting the extension of the Trades Board Act to cover the distributive trades. The resolution, which had been carried unanimously by the Trade Union Congress at Birmingham last September, was as follows:

"This congress is of opinion that the extremely low rate of wages prevailing among those employed in the retail and wholesale distributive trades, makes it urgently desirable that the Trades Board Act should be so amended that the Board of Trade could make a provisional order applying that act to all such workers."

The points urged were that the Trades Board Act should be extended to cover the distributive trades as a whole, as it would be unwise and almost impossible to take each section of distribution separately. Overlapping both in the general stores of the smaller towns, and the department stores in the big cities, due to the dealing in all kinds of commodities, would make the difficulties of separate sections almost insurmountable. Instances of terribly low wages obtained as the result of an investigation on the part of the union throughout the country, were given in the drapery, grocery, boots, and particularly in the multiple bazaars.

Mr. Hodge, in replying, stated that undoubtedly a strong case had been made out, and the Government were, in fact, carefully considering the whole question of minimum wages and particularly as it affected those employed in shops. He realized the difficulties of trade union organization among this class of workers, particularly on account of their youth. This made legislation all the more urgent and desirable. He could not help feeling that the parents of these young people were partly to blame for allowing them to be employed for the pitiful wages indicated. He would be glad if the Shop Assistants Union would forward him full particulars of the result of their investigation, together with their minimum wage scales.

The general secretary intimated that a number of the better class of firms and cooperative societies were already paying their district minimum rates, and at the request of the Minister of Labor, promised to forward a list of these, together with the other information.

## M. DIOMEDE VIEWS THE GREEK SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
 LONDON, England—Under the auspices of the Anglo-Hellenic League, M. Alexandre Diomede, who is on a special mission to London from M. Venizelos, lately addressed a meeting at King's College, Strand, M. Gennadius, Diplomatic Agent of the Greek Provisional Government, presiding.

M. Diomede described M. Venizelos' conception of the attitude of Greece to the war as based on the ideas of fidelity to the Serbian alliance and co-operation with the Entente. Fidelity to Serbia was necessary to a balance of power in the Balkans, by which he meant, not a system of opposing camps, but one which would automatically prevent any single Balkan State from obtaining in the Balkans such a military hegemony as Germany was attempting to obtain in Europe. This was the aim of the Greco-Serbian alliance. Apart from geographical reasons, the traditional friendship of the Hellenic Nation with the western Entente nations, the community of social and political interests, and the genuine harmony of Greek ideas with the English and Latin mentalities, combined to dispose Greece to common action with the Western Powers, which would secure for her the greatest possible benefits, moral as well as material. Military terrorism had temporarily succeeded in suppressing the political liberty of the Greek people; but had not shaken the confidence of the people in M. Venizelos, or the confidence of M. Venizelos in the Entente. Within a few months, M. Venizelos had succeeded in completely reorganizing the resources of the Nation, and had raised at Salonika the standard of the Greek people, which had been torn down at Athens. The alliance of the Greek Provisional Government with the powers of the Entente, M. Diomede declared, would soon be justified by its results.

## ARMY HORSES FOR FARM WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
 LONDON, England—An agreement has been made between the Army Council and the Board of Agriculture by which draft horses and mules with their drivers may be loaned to farmers for agricultural purposes, as far as is compatible with military and transport requirements. Farmers will be required to pay for each horse at the rate of 4s. per working day of eight hours, and to supply without charge forage and necessary stabling, and to pay drivers at the rates laid down by the Army Council. Applications should be made to the nearest commander of a unit in possession of suitable animals.

## INDUSTRIES FAIR IN GLASGOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
 GLASGOW, Scotland—A British Industries fair, arranged by a committee of the corporation under the auspices of the Board of Trade, is to be held in Glasgow concurrently with one in London. Each city has been allotted

different classes of exhibits, London showing toys, printing and stationery, fancy leather goods and glassware, while Glasgow's exhibits will include textiles, boots and shoes, foodstuffs, and domestic chemicals. It is hoped that these fairs will be the foundation of a great trade exhibition which may in time rival the famous Leipzig fair. Mr. Neville Chamberlain has consented to open the fair in Glasgow, and he will take the opportunity to address a large open-air meeting on the subject of the national service scheme.

## JOHN HODGE ON NATIONAL SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
 NOTTINGHAM, England—Speaking at a large meeting in Nottingham recently in support of national service, Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Labor, said it was essential that the export trade of the United Kingdom should be kept up as far as practicable for the purpose of exchange. Mr. Chamberlain, he said, was not going to kill the goose which laid the golden eggs, but were there not some men who could be spared, if an effort were made in that direction? A year or so ago, he continued, men were supposed to be indispensable, but it was wonderful how the women took their places. Men were wanted for steel making and for shipbuilding to build innumerable submarines to chase the submarines from the seas. They must be got if the food supply of the country was to be maintained. The submarine attacks were a menace, but Mr. Hodge declared he believed it would be overcome, as the submarine menace of 1915 was overcome.

It was far better to volunteer than to be forced, because, Mr. Hodge frankly told his hearers, if the voluntary system was not a success men were going to be taken willy-nilly. Every man, he continued, has a duty to the State. Let every man come forward and do his duty without force. We desire to avoid industrial conscription in this country, he said, if we can. It is in your hands; if you fall the guilt will be upon your own heads. Mr. Hodge then went on to say that in order to clear away any misconceptions that might have arisen regarding statements made by Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. Neville Chamberlain or himself he wanted it to be clearly understood that with respect to wages if any man volunteering for national service had been receiving a weekly wage of 40s. in Nottingham, he would be paid as much if taken to Newcastle.

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## RAILWAYMEN'S NEW CONCILIATION SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
 LONDON, England—At the outbreak of war in August, 1914, an agreement, come to between the executive of the National Union of Railwaymen and the railway managers, for an amended scheme to replace the 1911 scheme, which was under negotiation when war was declared, was suspended, and the 1911 scheme remained in operation. Negotiations were again opened early in 1916, but in March the new agreement was rejected by a conference of railwaymen against the advice of their leaders. Proposals for a new conciliation scheme have now again been brought forward, and have been sent by the National Union of Railwaymen to the railway companies for their consideration and joint discussion, if necessary. The proposals in effect provide that the executive of the union shall negotiate direct with the railway companies on proposals originating with the men on the subject of wages and hours. Applications from depots or individuals, or proposals originating with the companies affecting individuals or depots in regard to questions applying to wages, hours, or other conditions of labor shall be referred to conciliation boards, one board being set up on each railway, with proportionate representation for the different grades of employees.

Local shop committees and a central shop committee shall also be set up on each railway to settle differences between the companies and their employees in the engineering, carriage, wagon repairing and other shops with respect to wages, hours, and so on.

## EMBARGO ON ORANGE EXPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
 ROME, Italy—An embargo has been placed upon the export of oranges from Italy, but as this constituted a serious loss to the commerce of southern Italy, consignments being already on their way to the Swiss frontier, and cases of oranges packed for exportation having collected in Sicily owing to interrupted communications with the mainland, the Government has arranged for the acquisition by military commissioners of the truckloads of oranges bound for Switzerland. These are to be sent to the British troops on the French front and to England, where they will be made into marmalade, while the cases awaiting embarkation in Sicily are to be sent by the military authorities to the Allied Army in Macedonia and Egypt.

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RECONSTRUCTION OF  
BRITISH AGRICULTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
OXFORD, England—Mr. A. D. Hall, recently appointed to the honorary post of scientific and technical expert to the Board of Agriculture, was the principal speaker at a conference held in Oxford to consider the reconstruction of agriculture.

The reconstruction of agriculture, Mr. Hall said, was based on two cardinal facts. The production of more food was wanted within the borders of the United Kingdom, and more men were wanted to live on the land and draw their real workaday sustenance from it. From the technical point of view, he said, that meant that more arable land and less grass was required. Roughly the country produced only 50 per cent of the food consumed and the proportion was steadily declining, largely owing to the increase in population, but also because of the turning down to grass of land which was arable in the early seventies. There was a loss to England, Mr. Hall stated, of between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 acres of arable land from 1872 to 1912.

Continuing Mr. Hall said he thought the effort at reconstruction should be made along three lines. First the farmer should be assured some element of stability for his products. He must be assured that if he ventured on increased arable farming he would not suddenly be hit, as he had been before, with more arable land than he could cope with. Prices would consequently have to be controlled in some way, in order to protect the farmer from the risk of disaster. The old panacea, Mr. Hall said, was a duty, but he thought current opinion was not to go back to the duty. What they had in view, he continued, was rather a bounty on production than a tax that would force up prices, and the form it seemed likely to take was a guarantee to the farmers that prices should never fall below a certain level, the State undertaking in case they did to make up the deficiency to the farmer.

Second, laborers' wages over a large part of the country must be raised. A necessary corollary to the raising of farming prices, he considered, was the fixing of a minimum wage for rural laborers. Mr. Neville Chamberlain's action in fixing a minimum wage of 25s a week for his volunteers had fixed a minimum wage for agriculture, and little by little in the next few weeks the farmers would be brought to realize it. It had come, he said, and once having come he did not think they would ever get away from it again. Third, pressure must be put on the landlord to use his land properly. Increase in arable land was absolutely necessary, and although he did not look forward in the next generation to the country becoming normally in peace times self-supporting, yet such an increase in the amount of arable land might be confidently expected that in a crisis there would be enough produce from the arable land to keep the country going.

EMPLOYMENT OF  
WOMEN AS CLERKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LIVERPOOL, England—The annual report of the Liverpool Clerks Association states that out of a total membership of 5257, 1250 senior and 210 junior members are now on active service. Large and increasing numbers of women clerks, it is stated, have been introduced into all classes of commercial and professional offices. Consequently problems connected with this innovation have been under the consideration of the directors. The question of admitting women clerks to some modified form of membership, or their organization as an offshoot of the association has been discussed. It is recognized that members on service must have their interests protected, that many of the women occupy their present positions only for the period of the war, that, generally speaking, they do not regard their office work as permanent, and that they are provided for in certain instances by the National Health Insurance Acts, at the same time all the evidence goes to show that the woman clerk "has come to stay." It is felt that they will continue to be employed in many of the routine positions previously filled by men clerks.

It is, therefore, considered that in the interests of the commercial community generally, it is most desirable that steps should be taken to make use of and guide this new factor in regard to employment and wages.

## WAGES PAID IN DOCKYARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress recently waited on the parliamentary secretary to the Admiralty, in the absence of the First Lord, and presented resolutions passed at the congress in Manchester. The most important resolution was one condemning the system prevailing in the royal dockyards and other Government factories, by which men are classed as skilled workmen, and are engaged on work similar to that done by skilled workers in private shipyards, but at a lower rate of wages; and calling upon the Government to amend this practice. The Government was further requested to institute a system of apprenticeship in railway dockyards in all trades. In reply, Dr. Macnamara began by paying a warm tribute to the workmen employed in the Royal dockyards, and went on to impress upon the members of the deputation engaged in the trades concerned, as well as on the workmen themselves, the necessity of doing their utmost in view of the present position. Regarding a statement made as to the low rate of wages being paid in certain industries in the dockyards, Dr. Macnamara asked for further information and promised to give careful consideration to the points raised.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

## Explaining Matters

COUNCIL BLUFFS (Ia.) NONPARREIL—The two Iowa senators who were classified as members of the "willful twelve" have been able in the time which has elapsed since the filibuster to dissipate some of the feeling which was aroused against them because of this classification. The senators explain that they were opposed to the measure at it was considered in its final form. But they strenuously deny that they conspired to prevent a vote on the measure. This denial really covers the meat in the coconut. Iowa sends these men to the Senate to use their judgment in such matters as were in issue in this case. It is their business to investigate and vote. In voting no on this measure they naturally would not represent the wishes of all their constituents. And few men in the State expect them to try to meet the requirements of all their fellow citizens. They must use their own judgment in matters of this kind. But Iowa distinctly does not send these men to Washington to become mere obstructionists. It is on this point that censure centers. It is due the country that the facts in this situation be fully set forth. Who among the 12 were merely opposed to the measure under consideration and who conspired to prevent a vote? Let us have a separation of the goats and the sheep.

## The "Liberal" Party

WORCESTER TELEGRAM — The solid South is to be stormed by a third party, and it is to be the outgrowth of "a league of liberals," and therefore the liberal party. That is the dream and the announcement of Matthew Hale, chief sachem of the Moose of Massachusetts, and acting chairman of the Progressive National Committee. Hale admits that his party has mastered or annihilated the Republican Party. But he is still discouraged by the Democracy, which must be a righteous discouragement, because the laws of the land have been made by the Democrats since 1912. And in that discouragement he reads the future success only by the assurance that "the solid South will yield only to a third party." There must be something fierce about that solid South. Chairman Hale invites all progressive Republicans, progressive Democrats, Prohibitionists, Socialists and all others of unrest, to "meet with the Progressives and discuss plans for the formation of a league of liberals." It can be done easier than that. Simply order the Progressives to do the talking for all others and frame up a league and arm it with foghorns to march into the solid South. There is no announcement that the new liberal party is to reform the solid South to the extent of making the franchise American there as well as elsewhere.

## Mexico's President

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER  
General Venustiano Carranza has been "elected" President of Mexico by nearly a million voters. At the last constitutional election in 1911, Madero received some 300,000 votes. In the present election any man could vote for any candidate, but there was virtual unanimity for the "First Chief." In so far as Carranza stands for the establishment of the law and order Mexico so sorely needs, he will have the moral support of the best element of the population in his own country and the cooperative sympathy of the friends of Mexico on this side of the line, though, in his surly, suspicious obstinacy, he has often perplexed and displeased those who were only trying to help Mexico out of the slough of misrule. But a President in fact and in name is but one of the many political needs of our belated neighbor. The people must be taught what the vote means. They must acquire a conception of patriotism larger than that of the mere factional struggle for posts of elegant indolence in the pay of the State. Every republic below the Rio Grande has had a superfluity of presidents, and a deplorable insufficiency of unselfish and honest private citizens.

## APPOINTMENTS IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The president of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has appointed Sir Arthur Lee, K. C. B., M. P., to be Director-General of Food Production (unpaid), responsible to the president for the coordination and executive control of the various sections of the board which deal with the supply and distribution of seeds, fertilizers, feeding stuffs, machinery, labor, etc., and the work of war agricultural committees in England and Wales. The board has also appointed the Hon. E. G. Strutt and Mr. A. D. Hall to the unpaid posts of additional agricultural adviser, and scientific and technical expert, respectively, to the Board of Agriculture, for the period of the war. The Duke of Marlborough has been appointed joint parliamentary secretary (unpaid) to the Board of Agriculture, and will represent that department in the House of Lords.

## CONSUL-GENERAL APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LIVERPOOL, England—Colonel Juan B. Chevalier's appointment as consul-general of Panama at Liverpool has been received with much satisfaction, as he is already well known in the city, especially in commercial and shipping circles. Soon after the Republic of Panama was created he was sent to Liverpool as vice-consul and consequently had much to do with the promotion of trade between Great Britain and Panama. He was, however, recalled to America to act as aide-de-camp and private secretary to Dr. Porras, then President of the Republic, with whom he worked for four years. When the new Government came into power Colonel Chevalier was appointed head of the consular service of Panama in Great Britain.

CONFERENCE ON  
DANUBE-MAIN PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
FRANKFORT, Germany—A conference with regard to the Danube-Main project which was recently held in the Rathaus at Frankfort-on-the-Main, was attended by representatives of the Bavarian Government, the Finance Committee of the Bavarian Diet, under the leadership of Herr Held, and Bavarian and Rhenish towns and Chambers of Commerce, as well as by various Frankfort dignitaries.

After the Chief Burgomaster had welcomed the visitors, Herr Held dealt in detail with the scheme under consideration, and observed that the recognition of the importance of a waterway for large vessels between the Rhine and the Danube had increased to an extraordinary extent during the war. Today, it was perfectly clear to all the various circles concerned that the creation of a waterway on a large scale from the North Sea to the Black Sea was an unavoidable necessity. Meanwhile comprehension of the importance of the Danube in the economic life of the Central Powers and of the Balkan states allied with them, was steadily increasing, and even during the war 100,000,000 marks of German capital had been invested in matters connected with Danubian shipping. The execution of the Danube-Main canal scheme, Herr Held continued, would be one of the most successful means of promoting future commercial expansion, and he went on to explain in detail the scheme now before the Bavarian Government. It was proposed, he said, to form a league of the states and communities concerned, and to arrange for the 650,000,000 marks, the estimated cost of the canal, to be shared as follows: The Empire and Bavaria, 300,000,000; the towns along the banks, 100,000,000; and the remaining cost to be borne by those industries concerned. The canal, he continued, would take some six years to build, and the preliminary work, which the Bavarian Government proposed to set afoot, would cost some 5,000,000 marks, 2,000,000 of which Bavaria was prepared to contribute, while the Empire paid a similar sum, and the towns concerned the rest.

Subject to the confirmation of the corporation, the Frankfort representatives declared their readiness to contribute 100,000 marks, on condition that the city should be represented on the council. The question as to whether Prussia and Hesse should be associated in this preliminary work was discussed, and it was eventually agreed that they should not be approached on the matter lest the work should again be brought to a standstill by negotiations. Finally, after other speeches had been delivered, the meeting subscribed unanimously to the Danube-Main project as submitted to the Bavarian Government, and resolved that Frankfort should be the headquarters of the non-Bavarian elements interested in a scheme so important and promising for the economic life of Germany and of Mitteleuropa.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF  
STATE SERVICE PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BRISTOL, England—At a meeting held recently in Bristol, Mr. Neville Chamberlain gave an outline of his scheme for national service for which enrollments pour into the department at the rate of several thousands a day. Mr. Chamberlain explained that his idea was to transfer men from nonessential trades to essential trades and move them about in certain distributing trades. A great deal of labor, he said, could be saved by organization. He hoped to help them to do that, but he must rely to a great extent on the patriotism and organization of traders themselves. It must be clear, he continued, that in times like the present, when all labor had to be made use of, private interests must suffer before those of the State. He expected to issue a few days later a schedule of trade to which he would have to apply certain restrictions, and if they did not produce the desired effect he would have to tighten the screw until they did. Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said he thought it better to postpone consideration of the part time problem until the scheme for whole time workers was in order, but part time workers could organize meanwhile. He had arranged for employment exchanges to have discretion to extend the seven days' notice to volunteers to 14 days' notice. The proposed 25s. a week, he explained, was a minimum not a maximum wage, and it would be possible under this scheme for a man paid at the 25s. rate to have an allowance for his family of 17s. 6d., making 42s. 6d. a week. Going on to deal with the case of professional men, Mr. Chamberlain said that the last thing he wanted was to make such a man work with his hands unless he so desired. There would be clerical and administrative positions in Government offices, and important establishments in industry, and they expected to fill those places with professional men. Turning to the question of women's labor, Mr. Chamberlain declared that might be the last ounce of strength that would win the war. The ladies appointed to deal with it would do so with sympathy and understanding. Many women were waiting patiently for the call, and he asked them to have confidence that their devotion would not be abused.

LABOR EXCHANGES  
AND DEMOBILIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress recently waited on the Minister of Labor to submit a resolution passed at the congress held in Birmingham last September, regarding extension of the Trade Board Acts

and reforms in the employment exchanges. With regard to the latter, it was requested that a central executive commission, to deal with matters connected with central control, be appointed, including employers and trade unionists, with a permanent official of the Board of Trade to act as chairman; and, for matters of local control, that local administrative committees be appointed similarly represented by both employers and employees, but without a Board of Trade chairman.

In his reply Mr. Hodge said that he felt that the advisory committee of the employment exchanges should be given a fuller share of the work of the exchanges. In the past the complaint had been that, although these committees might meet and discuss questions, little attention was afterwards paid to their representations. He also commented on the fact that labor exchanges were frequently un-

fortunately placed, especially in provincial towns where they were often found in back streets. The exchanges should, he felt, be situated in main thoroughfares. This Mr. Hodge considered all the more necessary, since labor exchanges were destined to play an important part in the work of demobilization. Cards, he said, were being issued for the men, and these in turn were being forwarded from the labor exchanges to the men's former employers. In this way the

authorities hoped that when the time for demobilization of the Army arrived, many of the men would be able to return to their former employment.

## POTATOES HELD IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL.—Commissioner Robertson said recently that 4552 bushels of potatoes had been found stored in the basement at 310 River Street, says the Tribune. They were owned by a West South Water Street commission firm, his investigators were told.

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## FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

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## NEW RAILROAD IS TO DEVELOP ALASKA MINES

Government Enterprise Will Provide Means for Making Paying Property of Idle Plants—Immense Resources of Land

BUTTE, Mont.—The railroad which the Government is building into the interior of Alaska will be of inestimable benefit to that Territory when it is completed, according to E. W. Griffith, Mayor of Fairbanks, who was in Butte recently on his way East, says the Miner.

"The road is being built from Nana, on the Tanana River, toward the coast, and also from the coast inland. A stretch between Nana and Fairbanks, about 70 miles in length, also is being constructed. When the portion of the line from the coast field at Nana is completed to Fairbanks it will be the means of permitting development which is not possible under the present conditions. As it is now, some of the mines are closed because of the high cost of coal. When the road is completed it will furnish an excellent grade of bituminous coal with which to furnish fuel and power to operate the mines.

"It is believed the Government will develop some of the water power in that vicinity, and in that case there will be much more development work done, for power will be much cheaper than it is at present, and many properties which are of too low a grade to work at the present high cost of operation will be developed to their fullest capacity if power of this character is supplied. The commission on the Alaskan situation recommended the development of the water power, and if the plan is constructed it is certain to pay for itself.

"There are large areas in the Fairbanks region which are suitable for dredging and also in other parts of the Territory. When the railroad is completed, so that supplies can be secured more easily, there will be much more of this Territory opened.

"Alaska is handicapped to some extent because of the fact that those who dig the gold take it away with them, and do not use what they secure to develop other properties or even to exhibit their own to the extent possible. When the coal fields are opened this will supply cheaper fuel and plenty of it, and then one of the greatest needs of the Territory will be satisfied.

"It takes money to make money in Alaska. While there is plenty of gold there, it usually takes considerable capital to exploit it. A man should have \$5000 or more if he wants to succeed in mining in that country, and if he understands the business he can do well with that amount or more. It takes money to develop mines, and a man to succeed in Alaska should have enough money to keep him for two or three years so that he can look around and investigate for himself.

"Fairbanks is a city of about 5000 population and the territory in that immediate vicinity has at least 5000 persons more. The stores carry a good line of high class goods, as the freight is so high that it will not pay to ship in inferior goods.

"They raise fine vegetables there, and all of those we consume last winter were raised in the vicinity of Fairbanks. The potatoes are as fine as those raised at Yakima and the celery will discount that grown in Michigan. There are all kinds of wild cranberries and blueberries and the pies made from them are delicious.

"From Fairbanks to Chetna, the trip is made by auto, of which there are about 40 in the city. The distance is 331 miles and the fare is \$75. Meals are \$1.50 and \$2 and the food served at the roadhouses is excellent. The women who prepare the meals are splendid cooks and you will not find better meals in any restaurant in Butte.

"There are many cozy homes in Fairbanks and they are beautiful with flowers and shrubs in the summer. It is a delightful trip from Seattle to Fairbanks, especially if you take what is called the 'inland passage' between the sound city and Cordova or Skagway. It is like sailing on a lake which stretches for miles and miles, in many places the banks being so close you could throw a biscuit on shore. From the coast to the interior is also a beautiful ride, as there is some of the grandest scenery in the world to be seen in Alaska."

## HARD WORK FOR HARVARD CREWS

Coach William Haines of the Harvard crews plans to take his varsity rowers for their final row on the waters of Lynn Harbor this afternoon. He figures on getting his crews on the Charles River Tuesday, and the real outdoor practice will start then. The two varsity crews will put through a hard practice session at Lynn Friday afternoon, each crew rowing six miles under the direction of Coach Haines. Both boats worked with surprising smoothness, considering the little outdoor work that has been given this spring. The crews were seated as follows:

Crew A—Bow Bowen, 2 Brown, 3 Withington, 4 Whitney, 5 Bullard, 6 Livingston, 7 Burden, stroke Mellen, cox Steedman.

Crew B—Bow Lippitt, 2 Perrin, 3 Norrie, 4 Hagerman, 5 Caswell, 6 Harrison, 7 Athorp, stroke Kunhardt, cox J. Read.

HARVARD TO MEET DARTMOUTH  
HANOVER, N. H.—The Harvard varsity rowing team is scheduled to take part in a dual exhibition with the Dartmouth varsity here today.

## BELLEAIR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP PLAY COMPLETED

H. K. Kerr of Greenwich Wins West Coast Title by Defeating C. H. Gardner in Final Round

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla.—H. K. Kerr of Greenwich is the new West Coast amateur golf champion. He defeated C. H. Gardner of Providence 5 up and 4 to play, in the 36-hole final played Friday over the two courses of the Belleair Country Club.

Kerr led 4 up at the end of the morning half, and had this same margin when 27 holes had been completed. Both players were out in 37, but Kerr held his lead through exceptional putting. On five greens Kerr holed putts from 10 to 20 feet in length to halve holes in the afternoon round. The winners of the other flights are given in the following summary:

First Division—H. K. Kerr, Greenwich, defeated C. H. Gardner, Agawam, 5 and 4, in 36 holes.

Second Division—C. M. Ransom, Buffalo, defeated C. A. Munger, Pine Valley, 4 and 3, in 36 holes.

Third Division—C. M. Tyson, Knoxville, defeated H. M. Brady, Omaha, 6 and 4.

Fourth Division—F. A. Dent, Annapolis, defeated J. A. Barnes, Wellesley, Mass., 1 up.

First Consolation—R. G. Hopwood, Minneapolis, defeated George Batch, Cincinnati, 5 and 4.

Second Consolation—Thomas Morrison, Oakmont, defeated D. A. Loring Jr., Nassau, 3 and 2.

Third Consolation—The Rev. J. B. Kelley, Farmwood, defeated C. L. Jones, Detroit, 1 up.

Fourth Consolation—C. S. Kilbourne, Chicago, defeated A. J. Hazeltine, New York, 5 and 4.

## CHAMPIONSHIP WRESTLING NOW IN THE FINALS

ITHACA, N. Y.—Finals in the Intercollegiate Wrestling Association championship meet are scheduled for today and Cornell University, under whose auspices the meet is being held, appears a favorite to win following the placing of six men in the preliminary rounds held here Friday.

Cornell not only placed six men in the seven events but also scored five points by falls in the preliminaries. Pennsylvania placed four men in the finals and Princeton and Lehigh placed two each.

Captain Sager of Cornell won both his bouts against Dayton of Lehigh and Durrell of Princeton, scoring two points for his team. Cornell of Cornell, wrestling for Reynolds, who was unable to compete in the 135-pound class, won a point and fall in the preliminaries but lost his semifinal against Kaiser of Pennsylvania.

Captain Milligan of Pennsylvania had a hard time to win a decision from Poehler of Princeton.

## CHANGES IN THE YALE CREWS BY COACH NICKALLS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Coach Guy Nickalls of the Yale oarsmen Friday made several changes in the eight which will meet University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia on Saturday, April 7. Since Nickalls took charge of the crews this week, upon his return from England, he has shifted both the first and second boats, and few if any changes from the present rowing order are expected before the races on the Schuylkill.

To the list of events which have been rowed for several years, the first and second eight varsity races, will be added a clash between oarsmen weighing less than 150 pounds. This will be known as the race of the "bantam eights."

Allen was promoted to the first shell Friday and MacNaughton and Gamble, who have been in the first boat, have gone back to the second. Soderstrom, the former freshman stroke, has been promoted from the third to the second crew as stroke, and Adams has gone back to the third as stroke. The makeup of the three eights who will go to Philadelphia is as follows:

Varsity—Stroke, Hyatt; No. 7, Green; No. 6, Salyards; No. 5, Fox; No. 4, Captain Meyer; No. 3, Allen; No. 2, Hartman; bow, Lawrence; coxswain, Oliver.

Second—Stroke, Soderstrom; No. 7, MacNaughton; No. 6, Coleman; No. 5, Atkins; No. 4, Page; No. 3, Mead; No. 2, Gamble; bow, Woodley; coxswain, Lashar.

Third—Stroke, McKim; No. 7, Beach; No. 6, Moore; No. 5, Brittain; No. 4, Thayer; No. 3, Hamlinway; No. 2, Kitchell; bow, Anderson; coxswain, Sheppard.

Third Flight—L. Hoyt, New York, defeated A. M. Plank, Johnstown, N. Y., 3 and 2; R. T. Flick, Wilkesbarre, defeated C. T. Felber, La Crosse, 1 up.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A. W. Richards and L. V. Windnagle, veteran point winners for the Cornell University track team, are considered eligible to compete in the coming intercollegiate championships, according to an announcement made Friday by Graduate Manager G. E. Kent. While no formal protest has been lodged with the Cornell Athletic Association against these athletes competing at Philadelphia next May, discussion as to their athletic status caused an investigation at Ithaca.

The committee on student affairs, which is the court of last resort in Cornell University athletics, made a careful investigation of the alleged records of competition at other colleges before Richards and Windnagle entered Cornell.

The committee was unable to find any violation of the rules which would bar the athletes from competing under the university regulations and declared that they were eligible for all dual and intercollegiate track and field meets during the coming season.

## DISCOVERY OF ANILINE MADE IN COLORADO

Oil Bearing Shale Rock in Western Part of State Expected to Open Up Industry for Domestic Dye Supply

DENVER, Col.—Thousands of acres of oil-bearing shale rock in Western Colorado, containing sufficient quantities of aniline, it is estimated, to supply the world with valuable dyes, and rich in nitrates and rare oil substances, are to be developed this spring by groups of Colorado and Eastern capitalists, says the Times.

The Standard Oil Company, it is understood, has also become interested in the development of these deposits, and plants for the extraction of oil and other substances are being contemplated for immediate construction, according to Matthew Callahan of Aspen, who has recently acquired title to 3500 acres of shale tracts. Mr. Callahan was conferring with Government officials here recently.

In addition to aniline, the deposits contain ammonium sulphates, a fertilizing material; nitrates for the manufacture of nitroglycerin, ichthyol and phenol and cresol oils and acids. These deposits, according to Government officials, cover an area of approximately 450,000 acres, extending from the White to the Grand River.

The area extends from 75 to 100 miles north and south, and about 50 miles east and west. The oil content, according to a recent test made by the geologic survey, runs from 30 to 60 gallons to one ton of rock.

The entire deposits are estimated by Government experts to contain about 2,000,000 barrels of oil. The Government recently withdrew 45,000 acres of this territory from entry. Colorado Springs capitalists have recently acquired several thousand acres of shale land for development.

Mr. Callahan declares that the quantities of aniline, when properly developed, will easily replace the supply formerly imported from Germany and since cut off on account of the European War. Ichthyol, which has been found in abundance in the oil compounds, now sells for \$22 per pound.

These deposits, which Mr. Callahan declares contain millions of dollars of wealth to Colorado and the nation, have remained totally undeveloped. It will require only the erection of plants for the distillation of the oil to make Colorado the producer of invaluable substances for manufacturing purposes, including munitions.

The Government, several months ago, in withdrawing the 45,000 acreage from these tracts, announced it was to be held as reserve for naval purposes.

## FLORIDA STATE TOURNAMENT NOW IN THE FINAL ROUND

PALM BEACH, Fla.—H. C. Clark, Myopia, caused the big surprise of the local golf season here Friday when he eliminated A. J. McClure, Lakewood, in the semifinals of the Florida State championships by 6 and 4, in a match that was one-sided all the way.

Clark played excellent golf, going out in 34, with seven fours and two threes to his credit. He was 4 up at the turn, and kept up the good work throughout the match. McClure was somewhat off on his putting game. Clark meets J. R. Hyde, New York, in the finals, Hyde having defeated Quintine Feitner, New York, 1 up, in a featureless match Friday.

In the second flight H. L. Willoughby, Philadelphia, the winner last year, moved into the finals through the unexpected default of D. C. Murray, who came North because of the threatened railroad strike. The other Philadelphia in this flight, C. H. Geist, was eliminated in a 30-hole match by F. T. Frelinghuysen, Tuxedo. The results follow:

FLORIDA GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP  
Semifinal Round

First Flight—H. C. Clark, Myopia, defeated A. J. McClure, Lakewood, 6 and 4; J. R. Hyde, New York, defeated Quintine Feitner, New York, 1 up.

Second Flight—H. F. Whitney, New York, defeated F. S. Wheeler, Rye, 3 and 1; W. M. Williams, Harlem, Mont., defeated F. A. Decker, Providence, 5 and 4.

Third Flight—H. L. Willoughby, Philadelphia, defeated D. C. Murray, Utica, by default; F. T. Frelinghuysen, Tuxedo, defeated C. H. Geist, Philadelphia, 1 up (29 holes).

Fourth Flight—L. Hoyt, New York, defeated A. M. Plank, Johnstown, N. Y., 3 and 2; R. T. Flick, Wilkesbarre, defeated C. T. Felber, La Crosse, 1 up.

## T. E. CANFIELD WINS AT TENNIS

PINEHURST, N. C.—The Pinehurst lawn tennis championship trophy was won Friday by T. E. Canfield of the Hartford Golf Club, who defeated P. A. Fitzpatrick of Glen Cove in the final of the men's singles 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

Canfield forced the play at the net from the outset and kept Fitzpatrick on the defensive throughout the match, the result of which was a foregone conclusion after the playing of the first few games.

## RED SOX GIVEN REST

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Manager J. J. Barry of the Boston Red Sox called the practice off Friday, conditions at the training camp here making it unprofitable for the players to work out. The players were given the day to rest in preparation for the series of games with Brooklyn that is coming.

## PENNSYLVANIA'S GOOD ROADS DAY PROCLAMATION

Governor Brumbaugh Appeals to People of State to Work Upon Highways on May 24

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Thursday, May 24, has been officially proclaimed by Governor Brumbaugh to be Pennsylvania's third Good Roads Day, on which the people of the State were called upon to work on the highways, says a special to the Ledger.

The proclamation points out that improved highways are of economic importance, and last year 50,000 men gave of their labor without cost. After naming various reasons why the day should be widely observed, the proclamation says:

"Therefore, I, Martin G. Brumbaugh, Governor of this Commonwealth, anxious in every way at my disposal to encourage and support the people in their laudable desire to obtain good roads throughout the Commonwealth, to the end that this State-wide interest may be heartily promoted and that we may speedily obtain a system of highways worthy of our people and their activities and that, even with inadequate appropriations we may establish safe, comfortable and permanent avenues of travel, do make and publish this proclamation:

"That each and every supervisor of the several townships in this Commonwealth is obligated by law and in good conscience to give this movement for good roads cordial support and to help make this day memorable in the forward movement for better roads;

"That all our citizens having a patriotic regard for this great Commonwealth shall, so far as possible, plan their personal duties in such manner as to give this entire day to the improvement of our highways. When this is not possible, I ask them to make such contributions in money as will enable the local authorities to add to the substantial good the day should accomplish."

"That all owners of automobiles, living in cities or towns, repair on this day to the country and volunteer their services to the end that their services may add to the safety and comfort of themselves and others when traveling upon our highways; and

"That this may be a State-wide movement, memorable for the great good it shall do in the improvement of our highways and in fostering an increased sentiment for good roads everywhere in the State, in all of which the State Department of Highways will most heartily cooperate. I hereby designate and set aside Thursday, May 24, 1917, as State-wide good roads day in Pennsylvania."

## MOTORISMS

Registration of motor vehicles in New York State at the beginning of the year totaled 317,866, according to the tabulation of the figures for the last year, completed by Secretary of State Hugo at Albany. The gain over the preceding year was 83,834 cars. The report shows a registration for New York City alone of 102,530 cars, an increase over 1915 of 30,188. The total receipts for the whole State last year amounted to \$2,655,041, as compared with \$1,646,274 for the year before. New York City motor vehicle owners paid \$957,422 of the total receipts of the last year.

F. W. Buffum, State Highway Commissioner for Missouri, proposes that wide tires be encouraged by rebates to keep the roads in better condition. He proposes a rebate of \$2 a wheel in 1917 for each wheel having a wide tire, \$1.75 a wheel in 1918, and 25 cents less each year until it is \$1 in 1921, and for five years thereafter.

The reorganization committee of the Ohio Automobile Trade Association is to start a vigorous membership campaign. The plan provides for solicitors to go throughout the State and visit dealers, garagemen, repair men and tire dealers and repairers.

Some 22,000 farmers were using motor cars for business and pleasure in Pennsylvania in 1916, and now the number has increased about 50 per cent. About 976 trucks are in use on farms in the 700 townships for which reports are available.

In the endeavor to take care of the flood of inquiries coming in every mail from prospective cross-country tourists of the approaching season, the touring bureau of the Lincoln Highway Association at Detroit, Mich., is working at high speed. It has been necessary to increase the clerical staff of the organization, to care for the extra volume of detail work involved.

The work of re-sign-posting the National Old Trails transcontinental highway into the southern part of California has been started by the Automobile Club of Southern California. With the departure of representatives in one of the club's official cars, the first step was taken in this activity. It is the plan of the club to work eastward from Los Angeles, charting the route and making notes of those signs which must be renewed or replaced.

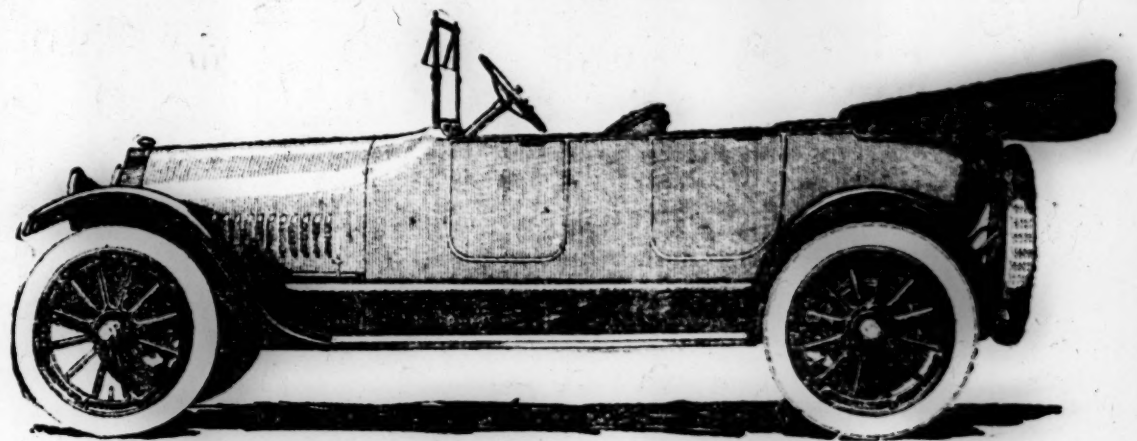
## YALE ATHLETES FAVOR AWARDED BASKETBALL "Y"

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—In a communication to the Yale News Friday, Harry LeGore and J. W. Overton, Yale's two prominent athletes, came out strongly in favor of granting the "Y" to the Yale championship basketball team.

The statement was as follows: "There has been some discussion in the columns of the Yale News of the advisability of granting 'Y' to a

## Studebaker

Established 1862



## More Power at Less Cost

Both Series "18" Studebaker FOUR and Series "18" Studebaker SIX are noted for their great power, and especially their great power in ratio to their very low consumption of gasoline.

It has taken Studebaker four years to improve, refine and perfect the wonderful Studebaker motor. It has been solved through the experience of 250,000 cars in the hands of owners. It is only, through an evolution like this, that perfection of power in ratio to fuel consumption can possibly be developed.

There are no secret processes; no basic patents; no features of design that are unknown or prohibited by patents. The Engineer can use what he wishes, but he can only know how

to use the best features by continually improving, refining and perfecting—through the experience of a motor in actual service.

This is why Studebaker can truthfully claim that the design of its motor is unsurpassed in simplicity, accessibility and power. By the refinement of reciprocating parts, vibration has been reduced to an almost unobservable minimum.

The bearing areas of the motor have been enlarged and increased, giving greater durability, more strength, still further insuring smooth, vibrationless operation.

But you cannot appreciate the splendid POWER of the Studebaker car until you TRY it.

### FOUR-CYLINDER MODELS

FOUR Chassis . . . . . \$ 885

FOUR Roadster . . . . . 985

FOUR Touring Car . . . . . 985

FOUR Landau Roadster . . . 1150

FOUR Every-Weather Car . . 1185

All Prices F. O. B. Detroit

### Donovan Motor Car Co.

Back Bay 1440, 4907  
626 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

N. E. Wholesale Branch  
100 Cummington St., Boston

DIRECT FACTORY BRANCH  
717-719 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

### SIX-CYLINDER MODELS

SIX Chassis . . . . . \$1150

SIX Roadster . . . . . 1250

SIX Touring Car . . . . . 1250

SIX Landau Roadster . . . 1350


SIX Every-Weather Car . . 1450

SIX Touring Sedan . . . . . 1500

SIX Coupe . . . . . 1550

SIX Limousine . . . . . 2000

All Prices F. O. B. Detroit



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THE INIMITABLE BEARING

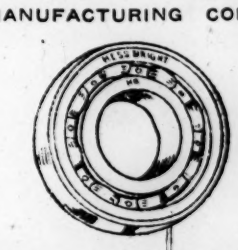
It takes KNOWLEDGE—PLUS.

To produce ball bearings of HESS-BRIGHT quality requires all the knowledge that can be summoned—plus the desire and positive intention to make a ball bearing that shall be commensurate with the aims and ideals of an organization that stands for nothing but the best.

To produce something of inferior quality, only a little knowledge and less care, are necessary.

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championship hockey team, but we have seen as yet nothing in regard to the basketball team. Yale has this year a team of which she may well be proud and we feel confident that the athletic association cannot overlook this year's accomplishment and will reward the team as it deserves.

The Intercollegiate Basketball League is composed of six major universities, in two of which universities basketball is recognized as a major sport.

"But aside from these facts Yale is now producing winning teams, and we think it is only just she should recognize those men who are putting Yale back into her former place as leader in the athletic world, as well as to provide incentive for future teams to keep up the work."

"HARRY LeGORE,  
"J. W. OVERTON."

### NEW WEIGHT STANDARD

PORTLAND, Ore.—Several laws passed by the recent Legislature throw additional safeguards around the public through the system of weights and measures, says the Oregonian. One such law makes it unlawful to keep for the purpose of sale any commodity in package form unless the net contents is plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure or numerical count.

### ROCHESTER CLOSES SEASON

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The University of Rochester basketball team will bring its season of 1917 to a close here this evening when it meets the University of Pennsylvania.

### THE STURDY CHASSIS OF THE

# DORT

"The Quality Goes Clear Through"

The extraordinary motor, the staunch frame and trouble-proof rear axle, the true cantilever springs and Westinghouse starting and lighting system.

This Wonderful Chassis Now on Exhibition at Our Salesrooms

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WE CLAIM the easiest riding light car built.

A DEMONSTRATION WILL CONVINCE YOU

Five Passenger Touring, \$695 Sedan, \$1065

Three Passenger Roadster, \$695 Sedanet, \$815

All Prices F. O. B. Flint, Mich.

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NEW ENGLAND AND EASTERN N. Y. DISTRIBUTORS

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Live Dealers Wanted in Unoccupied Territory



# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCK MARKET CLIMBS TO A HIGHER LEVEL

Marine Shares and Steel Common Among Leaders in Strong List—Gulf and Edison Make Advances Locally

Rather falteringly the New York stock market climbed to a generally higher level in the first dealings of today's short session. Some good advances were made by leading issues despite the irregularity that prevailed. United States Steel common rose a point or so and Republic Iron & Steel, the International Mercantile Marine shares and Bethlehem Steel 'B' were stronger than the average.

Edison Electric, with a rise of seven points, was a feature of the early trading in the local stock market today. The Boston list gradually hardened practically all along the line. Pond Creek Coal, Gulf common and Cuban Cement became strong.

Strength continued late in the first half hour.

The shipping shares became more conspicuous as the session advanced. Marine preferred, after opening up  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 84  $\frac{1}{2}$ , sold well above. The common was up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at the opening at 28 and advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$  further. The demand for these issues was attributed to the initial dividend declared on the preferred. Good net gains for the session were recorded by Hide & Leather preferred, American Smelting, Mexican Petroleum, Sloss-Sheffield, Gulf, Sears-Roebuck, U. S. Rubber and United Fruit.

Gulf common opened up  $\frac{1}{2}$  in Boston at 108  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$  points further. Pond Creek Coal advanced a point on rather heavy transactions. New York total sales \$72,400 shares; \$1,682,000 bonds. For the week, 2,914,300 shares; \$17,792,000 bonds.

## NEW YORK STATE BOND OFFERING SECOND OF KIND

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York State's offering of \$25,000,000 50-year 4 per cent bonds, bids to be opened April 5, is the second offering of bonds of this kind. The first offering of \$25,000,000 4 per cent bonds on a most successful sale on a basis of approximately 3.847 per cent. For the three preceding years its money had cost the State more than 4 per cent. In 1913 it sold \$27,000,000 eight months' notes on a discount basis of practically 4.86 per cent. In the succeeding year it made its first offering of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent bonds and in 1915 it lowered the interest rate to  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. In 1916 the investment market was generally so much improved that the State resorted again to the use of 4 per cent securities.

Following table gives the record of the State since 1905, number of bonds and the total amount bid and the cost of the money to the State:

Date	Amount	Amount	Rate
Jan. 2, 1905	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000	4.86
Mar. 16, 1905	27,000,000	27,000,000	4.86
Jan. 21, 1906	25,000,000	25,000,000	4.20
June 5, 1906	25,000,000	25,000,000	4.58
June 6, 1907	25,000,000	25,000,000	3.90
June 11, 1908	22,000,000	22,000,000	3.59
July 29, 1911	12,000,000	12,000,000	3.29
Apr. 14, 1911	10,000,000	10,000,000	3.87
July 11, 1910	10,000,000	10,000,000	3.87
Apr. 29, 1910	2,000,000	2,000,000	3.87
Apr. 29, 1909	5,000,000	5,000,000	2.95
Sept. 26, 1908	5,000,000	21,000,000	2.95
Apr. 29, 1905	2,000,000	6,155,000	2.42

\*Short term notes, maturing Feb. 2, 1911, approximately.

## ILLINOIS PIPE LINE

PINDLAY, O.—The Illinois Pipe Line Company's balance sheet as of Dec. 31 shows: Cash and accounts receivable \$2,037,241, compared with \$4,461,301 in 1915; surplus \$265,241, compared with \$334,827 in 1915, total assets and liabilities \$20,831,493, compared with \$23,516,642 in 1915.

## BOTH FISHERIES PURCHASE

PORTLAND, Me.—Hootch Fisheries Company has bought \$1,000,000 of sardine plants in this State, and officials expect substantial increase in earnings as a result.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

### BOSTON AND VICINITY

Rain tonight; Sunday clearing and colder by night; strong to high south to west winds.

For Southern New England: Rain tonight; Sunday cloudy with rain or snow in the Islands and Eastern Massachusetts; colder in Connecticut and Western Massachusetts.

For Northern New England: Rain or snow tonight and Sunday; colder Sunday in Vermont.

### TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 38.0 a. m. 40.0

12 noon 41.0

### IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.

Albany 38.0 New Orleans 58.0

Buffalo 38.0 New York 38.0

Chicago 38.0 Philadelphia 32.0

Cincinnati 38.0 Pittsburgh 32.0

Denver 38.0 Portland, Ore. 32.0

Des Moines 38.0 Portland, Me. 32.0

Jacksonville 38.0 San Francisco 46.0

Kansas City 38.0 St. Louis 32.0

Nantucket 38.0 Washington 36.0

### ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 5:54 High water 6:04

Sun sets 5:53 Low water 6:04

Length of day 11:59 Moon rises 2:14 a. m.

Light vehicle lamps at 6:33 p. m.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ajax Rubber	68½	68½	68½	68½
Alaska Gold	8½	8½	8½	8½
Alaska Ju.	7	7	7	7
Allis-Chalm.	27½	27½	26½	27½
Am B Sugar	91½	92	91½	93
Am Can	46¼	46½	46	46½
Am Can pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½
Am Car Fy	66½	67	66½	67
Am H & L	14	14½	14	14½
Am H & L pf.	67½	70	67	70
Am Linseed	20¼	20¼	20	20¼
Am Lins'd pf.	54½	54½	54½	54½
Am Loco	71	71½	71	71¼
Am Smelt	106	107	105½	106½
Am Tel & Tel.	127½	127½	127½	127½
Am Woolen	50	50	50	50
Am Wool pf.	97	97	97	97
Am Writ pf.	51½	52	51½	51¾
Am Zinc	36½	36½	36	36
Am Zinc pf.	69	69	69	69
Anaconda	84½	85	84½	84½
Atl Bir & Atl.	15	15	15	15
Atchison	102¼	102½	102¼	102½
At Gulf pf.	108¼	110¼	108¼	110¼
At Gulf pref.	61¼	61¾	61¼	61½
Bald Loco	53½	53¼	53¼	53½
Bald & Ohio	76	76¼	76	76¼
B & Ohio pf.	72½	72½	72	72
Barrett Co.	115½	116½	115½	116½
Beth Steel B.	133	133¼	131½	132
Beth Steel	121½	123¼	121½	121¾
BF Goodrich	56½	56½	56½	56½
Brook R T.	66½	66½	66½	66½
Burns Bros	117	117½	117	117
Butte & Sup.	46¼	47	46¼	47
Can Pacific	154	154	153½	153½
Ci Leather	92½	92½	92	92
Ci Leather pf.	112½	112½	112½	112½
Ci Motor	100	100	100	100
Ches & Ohio	58½	58½	58½	58½
CME St Paul	92	92½	92	92½
Chl Rfts	37	37	37	37
C&G West pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½
Chl & N. W.	113½	114	113½	114
Chile Cop.	25¼	25¼	25½	25½
Chino Cop.	59½	59½	58½	58½
Col Fuel	48¼	48½	48	48
Col Gas & El.	44½	44½	43½	43½
Col South	25½	25½	25½	25½
Col So 1st pf.	57	57½	57	57¼
Col So 2d pf.	45	45	45	46
Con Gas	119½	119½	119½	119½
Con Prod.	24½	24½	24½	24½
Con Prod pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½
Cru Steel	66½	66½	66½	66½
Cuban Sug.	43	43½	43	43½
Cuban CS pf.	89½	89½	84	89½
Deere pf.	98	98	98	98
Del & Huds.	139½	139½	139½	139½
Denver pf.	41½	41½	41½	41½
Dome Min.	18	18	17	17
Erie	26½	26½	26½	26½
F&M S	174	174	174	174
Gen Electric	165	165	165	165
Gen Motors	124	124	123½	123½
G Motors pf.	90	90	90	90
Gl Nor Ore	35½	35½	34½	35½
Gl Nor pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½
Green Can	42½	42½	42½	42½
Gu States	128½	128½	127½	127½
Harv Cor	77½	77½	77½	77½
Inspiration	61½	61½	61½	61½
Int Con Cor	13½	13½	13	13
Int Ag Corp	174	174	174	174
Int Mer Mar	28	28½	27½	28½
Int Mer Mar pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½
Int Nickel C	42½	42½	42½	42½
In Paper	45	45½	44½	45½
In Paper pf.	102	102	102	102
Kelley Tires	60	60	60	60
Kenneb Corp	46½	46½	46½	46½
Lack Steel	83½	83½	83½	83½
Lehigh Val.	68	68½	68	68½
Mackay pf.	66	66	66	66
Max Motor	56½	56½	56½	56½
Max Petrol.	88½	88½	88½	88½
Miami	41½	41½	41½	41½
Mo Pac C	11½	11½	11½	11½
Mo Pac W pf.	53½	53½	53½	53½
Mon Power	102	102	102	102
Nat Biscuit	118	118	118	118
Nat Enamel	34½	34½	34½	34½
Nat Lead	56	56½	56	56½
Nevada Con	24½	24½	24½	24½
Ny Central	95½	95½	94½	95
N. W. Pac	129½	129½	129½	129½
North Pac	103½	103½	103½	103½
O Cities Gas	114	114	112½	113
Ohio Fuel	51½	51½	51	51
Pacific Mail	23	23½	23	23½
Penna	53½	53½	53½	53½
Pere M pf	68½	68½	68½	68½
Peoples Gas	97	97	96½	96½
Phila Co	36½	36½	36½	36½
Pitts Coal C	47½	47½	46½	47½
P Coal pf	11½	11½	11½	11½
Pressed St	78½	78½	78½	78½
Ray Con	29	29½	28½	29
Reading	95½	96	95½	95½
Repub & S	81	81½	80½	81
Saxon Motor	57	57	57	57
S-Robuck	193½	193½	193½	193½
Shat Arl	28½	28½	28½	28½
Sloss Shef.	66	66	66	66
So Pacific	94	94½	94	94½
So Ry	28	28	27½	27½
So Ry pf.	59	59	59	59
StL & S F	20½	20½	20	20½
Studebaker	103½	103½	103½	103½
Tenn Cop	17½	17½	17½	17½
Texas Con	228½	228½	228½	228½
Texas Pac	15½	15½	15½	15½
Union Pac	137	137½	136½	137½
Unit Dry G pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½
United Fruit	143	143½	143	143½
Un Alloy Steel	45½	45½	45½	45½
U S C I P	20	20	20	20
U S Rubber	59½	62	59½	61½
U S S R	63	63	62½	63
U S S R pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½
U S Steel	112½	112½	112½	112½



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

UNITED STATES  
GOLD IMPORTS  
ARE UNABATED

Yellow Metal Continues to Pour  
Into the Country in Great  
Quantities—Week's Review  
of Financial World Affairs

With gold continuing to pour into the United States at the rate it has been coming, and with unprecedented earnings of various corporations, it is little wonder that stock market prices display indifference to all kinds of unfavorable influences. Probability of the United States entering the war has been entirely ignored. The threatened strike of railroad men had no perceptible effect upon quotations. If such situations cannot avail the bears to bring about a slump, it is hard to understand what would be effective.

Approximately \$70,000,000 of gold has been imported into the United States this month. The total since the first of the year is more than \$220,000,000, compared with about \$45,000,000 for the corresponding period last year. It is consequently easy to see why money rates have not advanced more vigorously. So long as gold continues to flow into the United States it has been doing for so many months, bankers do not see the necessity for calling loans and trading on the exchanges has had no serious check on that account.

The Chicago Board took more seriously the threatened strike of the railroad employees than did the securities markets. At least the labor difficulty was made the excuse for bringing about a break in grain prices last Wednesday.

Just 10 years ago on Wednesday of this week the New York stock market witnessed its famous slump. The extent of the decline on that day may be judged from the following examples: Amalgamated Copper closed at 81, off 17 1/2 points; American Smelting closed at 113, off 18 points; American Sugar 115 1/2, off 4 1/2; Anaconda 143, off 9 1/2; Chicago North Western 142, off 6 1/2; St. Paul 125 1/2, off 13 1/2; Bethlehem Steel common 12, off 2 1/2; Delaware & Hudson 167, off 19 1/2; Reading, on a percentage basis, at 93, off 20 1/2; Southern Pacific 76 1/2, off 5 1/2 points; Union Pacific 124 1/2, off 20 1/2; and Steel common at 34, off 3 1/2. Some of these prices, it is observed, would seem high today, while others would be ridiculously low.

The Russian revolution and the railroad strike situation tend to further dull the money market. But there is no eager demand for money. Banks are strong, the financial community is strong, and the mercantile world is strong. Mercantile stocks are not large but are being carried at high cost. In New York, money on call at the Stock Exchange rules at 2 per cent. There is a plentiful supply of time money in the market, and as the demand is only of moderate proportions, the tone continues easy. Industrial money can be secured up to 60 days at 3 1/2 per cent, while 4 per cent is quoted for 90 days. Four months is quoted 4 per cent to 4 1/2 per cent, and five and six months' paper is at 4 1/2 per cent. Mixed money is extremely dull, and nominally quoted 3 1/2 per cent to 4 per cent for 60 and 90 days, 3 1/2 to 4 per cent for four months, and 4 per cent for five and six months. Transactions in commercial paper are very few and a downward tendency is noted, chiefly on account of the limited supply of paper. The bulk of high-grade six months' paper is still moving at 4 1/2 per cent, though exceptionally attractive names of the same maturity can be placed at 4 1/2 per cent.

Submission of bids aggregating more than \$80,000,000 for \$15,000,000 of city of New York notes maturing within a few months furnishes excellent proof of great demand which at present exists among banks for temporary investment of their spare funds. Added to prevailing plethora of money, the threatening international situation requires that banks should keep large portions of their cash resources as readily available as possible.

As a result of the revolution in Russia there may be some delay in bringing out the new \$100,000,000 5 1/2 per cent French loan which was expected to be announced next week, unless more definite information of the extent of the troubles is received in the meantime. It is understood that there will be \$20,000,000 of American securities in the collateral securing the loan, the balance being mixed securities. Loan is to run for two years and will be issued to yield 6 per cent.

The Bank of England lost \$1,125,000 gold this week, and its total holdings are now the lowest since last September. But the cut in outstanding liabilities raises the ratio of reserve substantially. The Bank of France made much the same weekly showing as usual, \$2,200,000 gain in gold but \$18,000,000 increase in note circulation. It now holds \$29,000,000 more gold than a year ago; but of its total reserve, something like \$400,000,000 is now reported as deposited outside of France, chiefly in connection with the program of regulating American exchange.

The gold production of the British Empire since the early eighties is placed at \$1,340,000,000 in a compilation made by the London Statist. Of this sum \$567,500,000 was produced in Africa, \$267,500,000 in Australia, \$65,000,000 in Canada and \$50,000,000 in India. The journal also estimates the production of the United States since the days of 1849 at \$779,000,000. The world's gold production for 1916 is estimated at \$95,725,000. This is a decrease of nearly \$2,000,000

000 compared with 1915, principally due to falling off in Australasia and the United States, partly offset by an increase of nearly \$1,000,000 in African output. The countries forming part of the British Empire contributed for 1916 just two-thirds of the world's total output of that year.

If the views of some of the best-posted New York authorities on sterling exchange are fulfilled, the recent upward movements in the market for sight drafts on London will make further progress. Several circumstances, they maintain, are calculated to support this contention, including the removal by the Federal Reserve Board of the restrictions imposed on banks against investments in foreign unsecured loans made last year, which forebodes the establishment of additional foreign financing in the United States; the favorable outlook for improved mail steamship service, based on the Senate vote clearing the path for President Wilson to carry out his recommendations for safety of American shipping; a further relaxation in time money rates, and further gold imports from Canada.

UNITED STATES  
CAST IRON PIPE  
COMPANY REPORT

United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 as follows:

	1916	1915	1914
Net income	\$1,539,742	\$270,918	\$211,267
Other income	30,153	45,642	107,804
Total net	\$1,569,895	\$316,560	\$319,071
Reserve	144,000	28,000	96,000
Interest	117,254	55,774	117,472
Surplus after chgs.	1,308,641	205,787	105,599

\*Equivalent to 10.90 per cent on 120,000 preferred shares outstanding compared with 2.55 per cent in 1915.

Year ended May 31, 1915.

President Lemoine says in part: Export tonnage has had decided expansion, with large shipments over Pacific, to South America, and east as far as Egypt. Total tonnage was 5 per cent less than the previous 12 months due to inability to ship. Company's Bessemer works were considerably improved. Working capital on Dec. 31 amounted to \$3,617,608.

## MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: In spite of a situation most threatening on all sides, stocks are not for sale. We feel quite safe in saying that they are not being bought by the so-called public. Probably the possibility of an early peace is the most disturbing element. This is a factor greatly desired by a war-weary world that it may well be that the "wish is father to the thought." Even if it comes by early fall, it means large profits throughout this year. Then, while it is true there will, no doubt, come a considerable readjustment with the closing of the war, earnings are not going to disappear altogether.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: That the stock market has maintained a fair degree of stability in the face of the railroad labor crisis and the persistently acute international situation, merely indicates the public appreciation of the very important underlying elements of strength in the country's financial and industrial outlook. If the possibility of Germany's sudden collapse were not constantly included in the factors influencing market values, a spring rise of substantial proportions would be inevitable. It is not impossible that it may occur in spite of the hazards involved.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: An exceedingly effective back-log to confidence is the extraordinary financial strength of the average American industrial corporation; nothing like it has ever been known in our history. Take, for instance, a luminous example, the United States Steel Corporation, with its fabulous earnings and cash surplus. What is it going to do with the money? If it wished, it could go into the market and buy in \$200,000,000 of its common stock, or retire a like amount of bonds, in which event 10 or 12 per cent per annum could probably be indefinitely paid on the common stock, under all conditions conceivable.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: In the face of gravest crisis, this stock market maintains a degree of strength, of emphatic evidence of sound bedrock confidence that is inspiring.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Philmore Motor Truck Company has been incorporated at Dover, Del., with capital at \$10,000,000.

About \$2,500,000 for improvements will be spent immediately by Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company.

W. L. Douglas Shoe Company, Brockton, Mass., Friday sent 2,500 pairs of shoes by mail to Vladivostok, Russia. Postage is \$1.04 a pair, and transportation takes 50 days.

Privilege of harvesting millions of dollars worth of seal and walrus bones, marketable at \$35 a ton, has been let by United States Government. Bones, which are on shores of Pribilof islands, make excellent fertilizer.

Official data as to amount of breadstuffs produced in Russia last year would indicate surplus of wheat, barley, buckwheat, rye and other breadstuffs of about 8,064,000,000 pounds above amount needed for sustenance of people and for planting.

Chicago dispatch says that Ohio Cities Gas Company, after the report of committee of experts which will re-appraise its oil and gas properties has been made, and after action at the annual meeting June 3 increasing its authorized common stock, will declare a stock dividend of 100 per cent on common stock.

WESTERN UNION  
DIVIDEND BIT  
OF A SURPRISE

Increased Payment Hardly Expected Until Late This Year  
—Extra Payments Uncertain

Decision of Western Union Telegraph Company directors to increase the regular dividend rate from 5 per cent to 6 per cent comes as a bit of a surprise. It had rather been expected that the company would wait until the end of 1917 before taking this action.

In 1916 stockholders received 6 per cent in dividends of which an extra of 1 per cent came at the time of the final quarterly dividend payment.

The query is raised as to whether this 6 per cent dividend means that the 1 per cent extra which was paid last year will hereafter be abolished. The matter is undecided and will not be even considered until time comes to act on the December quarter's dividend. At the same time there is no warrant for the assumption that because the regular rate has been established at 6 per cent, therefore no further extras can be expected.

Western Union during the last two or three years has made very rapid improvements in its cable service. If it had not been for these improvements its facilities during the strain of war conditions would have been taxed beyond capacity. It is estimated that as a result of bettered methods of transmission and through certain mechanical improvements the European cables are today able to handle 30 per cent more business than three years ago. Or stated in terms of cables the eight cables of the company now do the work that it would have formerly required 10 to handle.

Western Union officials feel that even when the war is over the cable traffic will not recede to the levels of ante-war days. There has been an internationalizing of American thinking during the past three years which is expected to express itself in a very large and permanent increase in cable usage. In fact it is not unlikely that during the period of reconstruction in Europe cable facilities will be more taxed than ever before.

If copper prices become more normal in another 12 or 18 months, Western Union will seriously set about a direct cable to South America. This project will cost money, but fortunately Western Union is very well fixed financially, having as of Dec. 31 last more than \$14,000,000 tied up in outside securities, most of them bonds and stocks of the highest grade investment character.

## DIVIDENDS

Chicago City Railway Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable March 20 to stock of record March 26.

The St. Louis, Rocky M. Train & Pacific Railway has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable April 19.

Cruikshank Steel Company declared a dividend of \$2 a share on preferred stock, on account of back dividends, payable April 28 to stock of record April 16.

The General Baking Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 2 to holders of record March 17.

The Hendee Manufacturing Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 20.

The Guaranty Trust Company of Cambridge, Mass., has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 2 to stockholders of record March 20.

The Regal Shoe Company has declared the eighty-ninth consecutive quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 2 to holders of record March 21.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share, payable April 21 to stock of record March 31. This issue has been on an 8 1/2 per cent basis.

Keystone Tire & Rubber Company declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 1-3 of 1 per cent on the preferred stock and a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock, all payable April 2 to stock of record March 23.

The Michigan State Telephone Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the preferred stock, payable March 31 to holders of record March 26. The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on April 10 for which books close March 30 and reopen April 10.

Directors of New Idria Quicksilver Mining Company have declared quarterly dividend of \$1, payable March 31 to stock of record March 24. The five previous dividends were \$1 each. This dividend was more than earned in the first two months of 1917 alone. Price of quicksilver has been advanced from \$105 to \$115 per flask.

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Columbia Gas & Electric Company reports for year ended Dec. 31:

	1916	1915	1914
Gross earnings	\$9,058,252	\$1,012,729	\$1,012,729
Net earnings	4,434,476	533,008	533,008
Other income	2839,328	315,149	315,149
Total income	5,283,804	848,157	848,157
Surp after chgs, etc	4,157,475	776,836	776,836

\*Included in other income are dividends received on 51 per cent stock held of United Fuel Gas Company for 1916, but Columbia Gas & Electric proportion of undistributed surplus earnings of United Fuel Gas for year of 1916, 135 are not so included.

†Equivalent to 2.31 per cent on stock compared with 0.76 per cent in 1915.

BUSINESS IS  
STILL MAKING  
NEW RECORDS

According to a Boston Bank's  
Review of Conditions Further  
Expansion Is Taking Place in  
Various Lines of Industry

In a review of business conditions the First National Bank of Boston says among other things: Bank clearings are running about 25 per cent above last year's record totals. The United States Steel Corporation's report for February showed an increase in unfilled tonnage, and while congestion of railroads no doubt contributed materially to this increase, nevertheless the company has practically a full year's business booked ahead.

Due to extraordinary efforts on the part of the railroads, and in part to better weather conditions, the freight situation has somewhat improved. Steel production has again been increased, while iron and steel commodities have registered large advances in prices with every indication of further increases. The prices of steel tubing were advanced twice within the month, while steel for shipbuilding is approximately \$20 a ton higher under the pressure for plates required by the great amount of shipbuilding under way and in prospect. In the entire steel industry, orders for both domestic and foreign consumption are in tremendous volume.

Mills and factories in certain lines, under recommendation from the Government, are minimizing so far as they are able, new orders for their standard goods, and are reserving space to supply military needs of the country. That the whole country, largely under civilian guidance, is preparing to rearrange its industrial machinery to furnish military supplies, is apparent in many directions. In one notable case, that of a nation-wide industry, the entire construction program has been set aside and a new one, based on the probability of war, has been substituted.

On account of the fact that merchandise has been moved more promptly by the railroads, money heretofore tied up for that reason has been released, and with a reduced demand for accommodation, a softening in interest rates has appeared.

Although the supply of cotton seems adequate, and although exports of this commodity are at the present time restricted, the price has advanced sharply, and the consumption of finished goods involving a very heavy spring trade continues at a high figure. While merchants and dealers appreciate the dangers of overstocking at the present high commodity rates, they have necessarily purchased heavily to meet the continued strong demand of their customers.

At the present time, predictions of an early peace, so freely made a few weeks ago, are conspicuous by their absence, and business men for the most part are settling down to the conviction that we are shortly to be drawn into the war, entailing extraordinary business activity.

While banks and trust companies are, generally speaking, still out of the bond market except for an occasional underwriting, the general tone is steadily improving under a very much better demand, and in consequence prices have moved slightly upward. Temporarily, the railroad bond market, which has been showing considerable activity very recently, has halted, owing to the threatened strike.

The recent decision of the Federal Reserve Board in placing its stamp of approval, to a certain extent, on foreign loans, has helped materially in price. A new foreign loan will probably be under consideration before long, and will unquestionably have the whole-hearted support of the United States, owing to present conditions.

Further imports of gold, some relief in the freight congestion, and slightly less commercial demand have caused a softening in rates, quotations in this market showing a shading of the 4 1/2 per cent rate for time money, which has obtained for the past few weeks. Call money is mainly at 4 per cent with a few quotations at 3 1/2 per cent, the demand being small.

SOYA BEAN OIL  
FROM THE ORIENT

TACOMA, Wash.—Soya bean oil from Japan, worth \$2,000,000, has been received in two cargoes and forwarded to one of the large soap manufacturers of the country by a special train of 30 tank cars. Soya bean oil, which is growing in favor with soap manufacturers in America, is used in England as part of a process of manufacturing lard, or is used without being mixed as a lard or cooking oil. The consignment just shipped is the largest of the kind ever received in the United States.

INTERNATIONAL  
PAPER'S BOND PLAN

International Paper Company's plan to refund its bonds into a new general and first mortgage 5 per cent issue of \$7,500,000, paying off out of current resources and out of surplus profits of 1917 more than \$7,000,000 of the bonds, is an assured success. Already more than the needed amount of the nearly \$15,000,000 bonds outstanding have assented to the plan.

TEXAS COTTON  
MARKET HAS  
BETTER TONE

Confidence Increases When Prices  
Advance and Trading Operations  
Expand—Supply Lessens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GALVESTON, Tex.—Continued strength and advancing prices have characterized the cotton markets in Texas during the past week. With the advance there is growing confidence, and trading operations are on the increase. The most important factor in the cotton market situation has been the diplomatic situation, and every development in this direction has been such as has given renewed strength to the market.

In connection with the increased foreign demand and the prospective reopening of shipping channels for the export of cotton through arming of merchant ships, there is a decided decrease in the visible supply of cotton.

Weather conditions during the past week have been regarded as unfavorable, and this has been a bullish factor and has aided in the general advance of prices.

Sales of farming implements are much heavier than usual. This is taken to mean that Texas farmers will thoroughly cultivate their land this year and it is expected that an unusually heavy yield of cotton will be produced.

New crop preparations and weather conditions will be closely watched by the trade as planting season draws nearer and will become strong factors in the situation. It is expected that cotton will continue to advance with resumption of export movement.

COTTON EXPORTS  
SHOW INCREASE

Customs official figures for principal cotton districts show that for first six months of the 1916-17 cotton crop year, exports of cotton amounted to \$3,339,932 bales, valued at \$53,764,694. This compares with other years as follows:

6 mos ending	Bales	Value	Period
January—	3,339,932	\$53,764,694	1917
1917	2,969,558	47,941,800	1916
1915	3,379,329	56,701,192	8.1
1914	6,489,537	113,242,294	13.1
1913	6,471,221	106,334,240	10.2

Takings for foreign export in this last period are a third larger than for similar period last year and twice as valuable, adding more than \$33,000,000 to our foreign credit. It is to be noted that in the list of articles to be prohibited or restricted Mr. Lloyd George did not include cotton. The inference is that cotton is such a necessity that the Allies will continue to draw on the United States for the commodity, even if other important articles must be eliminated in order to provide the transportation facilities.

Exports for the week ending March 3 of this year were 79,491 bales, making total for season 4,091,000 bales. Shippers at the present time are handicapped by a freight rate of \$4.

REMARKABLE  
BANK EARNINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In its report to controller as of March 5, National Bank of Commerce discloses remarkable earnings since previous statement Dec. 27. On March 5 undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, were \$9,463,895. This compares with \$8,865,804 for Dec. 27. In the meantime, on Jan. 2 the bank distributed \$1,000,000 for regular and extra dividends. This made aggregate net over a 12-month period more than two months of approximately \$1,600,000.

Based on capital of \$25,000,000, net was at rate of about 38 per cent a year. Bank of Commerce, which for several years had been paying dividends at rate of 8 per cent per annum, last year inaugurated an extra dividend of 2 per cent.

BARRETT CO.'S  
ANNUAL REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Barrett Company reports for year ended Dec. 31:

	1916	1915	1914
Gross income	\$9,547,504	\$2,894,965	\$2,894,965
Net income	5,165,282	2,944,141	2,944,141
Surplus after divs.	1,957,283	80,575	80,575

At special meeting stockholders authorized increase on preferred stock from \$5,000,000 to \$12,500,000, and the common from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000. Preferred stockholders will be given right to subscribe to 30 per cent of their holdings in new preferred stock at par, and common stockholders the right to subscribe to 20 per cent of their holdings in common stock and 10 per cent new preferred stock.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE  
Balances for Today and the Week

	1917	1916
Exchanges	\$37,164,383	\$39,056,766
Balances	5,133,054	3,721,417
For week—	221,144,491	219,789,796
Exchanges	31,858,943	19,355,655

Local United States Subtreasury credit balance at the Boston Clearing House today, \$82,339.

BOLIVIAN FINANCING  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Chandler & Co., Inc., have contracted for purchase of \$2,400,000 6 per cent bonds of the Bolivian Government, for which Government they are the fiscal agents in the United States.

DOMESTIC TRADE  
VOLUME IS BIG;  
TONE CAUTIOUS

Although confronted by unsettling elements on account of the threatened strike of railway hands, the more acute situation in foreign relations, railway embargoes and high prices of all commodities, domestic trade of the United States as well as industry continues of large volume, buying being larger in fact, than at this time last year, says Bradstreet's weekly review of the business situation, which continues:

Yet a sifting of the reports clearly discloses a tendency toward conservatism in lines other than iron and steel, this development being particularly noticeable in connection with distant buying and merchants in general evidently aim to guard against stocking up with high-priced merchandise. At the same time inclement weather, in the larger cities and poor roads in the country districts have deterred retail trade. But so far as current distribution from the larger lines is concerned there is little basis for complaint except on the score of car shortage.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, March 17

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—S. J. Brown; U. S. Chicago—E. Holland, R. A. Reynolds, O. E. Anderson and C. R. Marks of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley Plaza. Chicago—J. J. Brody of Hillman's; Essex. Chicago—W. Weinstein; U. S. Cincinnati—V. Franklyn of Mammoth Shoe Co.; Essex. Dallas, Tex.—William Schwer; Copley Plaza. Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Murray of the Northwestern Shoe Co.; U. S. Duluth, Minn.—Joseph Fietzsch; Thorne. El Paso, Texas—Benjamin Swartz; U. S. Kansas City—T. C. Elliott of Elliott Kendall Shoe Co.; Adams. Knoxville, Tenn.—L. E. Dooley of Heneker Dooley & Co.; Adams. Little Rock, Ark.—S. A. Norton of Norton Berger Shoe Co.; U. S. Louisville—C. E. Phillips; Thorne. Lynchburg, Va.—J. W. Craddock and I. M. Terry of Craddock, Terry & Co.; Tour.

Macon, Ga.—L. I. Waxelbaum of E. A. Waxelbaum & Bro.; Lenox. Nashville, Tenn.—M. Korman of Korman & Sawyer; U. S. New Bern, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Copley Plaza. New York—Max Cohen; U. S. Philadelphia—George DeCout of DeCout Bros. & Co.; U. S. Portland, Ore.—George F. Greenfield; U. S. Porto Rico—M. Covas of Homar, Colan & Co.; U. S. San Juan, P. R.—E. Gonzales; U. S. San Francisco—J. Gardner; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS  
Lynchburg, Va.—J. W. Craddock and I. M. Terry of Craddock, Terry & Co.; Tour. (The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

RESOURCES  
Gold and gold certificates—\$18,652,000  
In settlement fund—12,282,000  
5% redemption fund—252,500  
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, subsidiary coin, etc.—212,915  
Bills discounted and bought—\$1,708,754  
Member bank collateral notes—1,408,191  
Bank acceptances—1,171,027  
United States bonds—1,668,000  
City and town notes—297,877  
Due from other Federal Reserve banks, net—8,447,261  
Federal Reserve notes on hand—1,150,500  
National Bank notes—51,000  
Total resources—\$57,492,844

LIABILITIES  
Capital paid in—\$5,068,250  
Government deposits—1,408,191  
Due to member banks—50,912,586  
Other liabilities—98,471  
Cashier's checks—4,316  
Total liabilities—\$57,482,811  
Gold with Federal Reserve agent to retire outstanding Federal Reserve notes—\$15,425,960

## INACTIVE SECURITIES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price			
of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second			
grade railroad, 10 public utility and			
10 industrial bonds, with changes from			
day previous, month ago, and year			
		Increase over	
		Mo	Yr
	Fri	Thur	ago
Highest grade rails, 34.24	.98	.14	.50
Second grade rails, 30.10	.13	.35	.81
Public utility bonds, 35.29	.05	.01	.01
Industrial bonds, 37.61	.06	.11	.55
Combined average, 34.09	.09	.09	.12

\*Decrease.



## RAILWAY WORK IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Large Acreage of New Country  
to Be Opened Up in East  
Central Portion of Province  
—Mining Development

WASHINGTON, D. C. Railway  
work in British Columbia is shown  
in a commerce report received from  
the Vancouver field.

It is expected, the report says, that  
the Edmonton, Dunsmuir & British  
Columbia Railway, which is being  
built in Alberta, will soon be extended  
across the boundary into British  
Columbia, eventually to connect with  
the Pacific & Great Eastern Railway  
at Prince George, in this province. The  
road will open up a large acreage  
of new country and will greatly assist  
in the development of Eastern Central  
British Columbia.

The report of the annual meeting  
of the White Pass & Yukon Railway  
Company, held in London recently,  
estimated that the tonnage for 1916  
had increased over the former year  
approximately 50 per cent. The number  
of passengers carried increased  
from 11,981 in 1915 to 16,400 in  
1916, and the receipts from \$204,000  
to \$269,000. A large proportion of the  
passenger business came from the  
tourist trade handled in connection  
with the American and Canadian  
transit railroads. Estimated receipts  
show an increase of \$120,000, or 26  
per cent in gross revenue in 1916, as  
compared with the preceding year,  
while the operating expenses were in-  
creased by 13 per cent, and amounted  
to only 56 per cent of the gross revenue.  
Information received has indicated  
that the ore-carrying business  
from the White Horse district would  
increase considerably during 1917.

"This company operates a road ap-  
proximately 110 miles long from  
Skagway, Alaska, to White Horse,  
Yukon Territory, connecting with  
Pugnet Sound steamers at Skagway,  
with Yukon River steamers at White  
Horse for Dawson, and with lake  
steamers at Caribou Crossing for the  
Athabasca.

While construction work on the  
Pacific & Great Eastern Railway has  
been somewhat delayed during 1916,  
it has been operating trains from  
North Vancouver to Whistler, a dis-  
tance of 12 miles, and from Squamish  
to Port Moody, 16.7 miles. This  
road has opened up new territory and  
has handled a considerable quantity  
of freight, consisting of hay, grain,  
cattle, hogs, other farm products,  
poles and piles, etc. The line runs  
through a cedar timber belt and has  
handled several schooner loads of  
poles for California ports, as well as a  
quantity for local work. New mines  
are opening up along this line, and a  
few shipments of gold and copper ore  
already have been made.

"During the latter part of 1916 the  
Canadian Pacific Railway added about  
141 miles when it acquired the Spo-  
kane International Railway, extending  
from Spokane to Gastrop, Idaho, on the  
Canadian boundary. The sale in-  
cluded the Coeur d'Alene and Pend  
Oreille branches, consisting of 22  
miles of line.

The Canadian Northern recently  
placed in operation a car-ferry service  
between Port Mann on the mainland  
and Patricia Bay on Vancouver Island.  
Two ferry barges are now in use.  
One is under construction at Port  
Mann, while a large steel one is being  
made at Quebec, and when completed,  
will come to this coast under its own  
steam. Although only a freight ser-  
vice is now maintained, the steel ferry  
will enable the company to furnish a  
through passenger service between  
eastern Canada and Victoria, the cars  
being transferred to the ferry at Port  
Mann and landed at Patricia en route  
to the terminal at Victoria.

"Two other roads are operating a  
ferry service in this Province—the  
Canadian Pacific, pioneer in this class  
of service, and the Great Northern.  
These roads make a feature of col-  
lecting loaded cars with the barges at  
various points along the inland waters  
of the Province. Thus mining, tim-  
bering and other industries which  
spring up at places on tidewater not  
touched by rail service, not only have  
the advantage of water transportation,  
but also are connected with railways  
by means of the car-ferry barges."

## FREIGHT TIE-UP AT VANCOUVER IS BECOMING SERIOUS

TORONTO, Ont. An example of the  
seriousness of the car shortage situa-  
tion is strikingly afforded in the fact  
that 10,000 tons of freight billed to  
buyers in the East is tied up at the  
Great Northern and Government dock  
sheds without any facilities for mov-  
ing it in sight, says a dispatch to the  
Globe from Vancouver. The freight  
consists principally of hides, hemp  
and oil, which were brought to this  
port by steamers of the Canadian Dol-  
lar Company from the Orient and Rus-  
sia. In the Government sheds are 600  
tons, and in the railway company's  
sheds 4000 tons. The congestion will  
be added to when the Hazel Dollar ar-  
rives from the East with a cargo of  
similar stuffs.

Great Northern officials stated that  
no relief was in sight. Owing to the  
car shortage, which prevails on ac-  
count of the great demand for cars in  
the East, the freight shipment tie-up  
is becoming more pronounced daily,  
they stated. The consignees are con-  
stantly making inquiries as to the ar-  
rival of their freight and the only  
answer that can be given them is that  
there are no cars available to move it.  
The bulk of the oil is received from  
Vladivostok and from China, and hemp  
from Manila.

## REAL ESTATE

The investment property reported in  
this paper a few days ago, as being  
purchased by Edward W. Fuller, at  
\$7 to \$11 Englewood Avenue, junction  
of Strathmore Road, Brighton, has  
this day passed into the possession of  
Carrie W. Hutchins. There are four  
3-story brick apartment houses and  
14,111 square feet of land. The houses  
being new they are not yet assessed,  
but the owner's price was \$100,000.  
The land is taxed on a valuation of  
45 cents a square foot.

A transaction has just been closed  
in Roxbury, whereby Henry Welch is  
the purchaser of a block of three  
frame houses located at 2475 to 2485  
Washington Street corner 2 to 4 Hay-  
den Terrace, Roxbury. There is a  
land area of 3040 square feet valued  
at \$8100 also made part of the total  
assessment of \$18,100. Belle S. Shain  
was the grantor.

Another Roxbury sale was made by  
James A. Nickerson to H. Herbert  
Dearing, who resells to Charlotte M.  
Dearing, the premises 3 to 6 Wil-  
loughby Place near Blanchard Street,  
consisting of four frame dwellings  
and 4150 square feet of land. The es-  
tate is taxed on a valuation of \$5500  
which includes \$1500 land value.

Final papers went to record today  
in the sale made by Theresa Duran,  
owner of a frame house and lot of  
land situated at 115 Chestnut Avenue  
corner Sheridan Street, West Roxbury.  
Julia Urbanowicz is the buyer. The  
property is taxed on \$5300 including  
21800 carried on 3560 square feet of  
land.

**SUBURBAN PROPERTY SALES**  
Sale is reported of the estate at 20  
Pleasant Street Medford, a six-room  
frame dwelling house with modern  
improvements and 3000 square feet  
of land. The grantor was Daniel J.  
Brown, and the purchaser is Edith W.  
Turner.

The trustees of the Everett Board  
of Trade Association have sold a large  
parcel of land in the Everett industrial  
center and located on the west side  
of Spring Street, where it has a front  
age of 150 feet and extending westerly  
on the Boston & Maine Railway 551  
feet and containing 31,000 square feet.  
The purchaser was A. W. Hayford,  
who will use it for the lumber busi-  
ness.

At Rawson's Garden, Arlington, Guy  
A. Ham, trustee, has sold to Daniel  
J. Brown, two lots of land on the  
corner of River and Bowdoin streets  
with a frontage of 120 feet and con-  
taining 4800 square feet each, and two  
lots on Bowdoin Street with a front-  
age of 100 feet and containing 4500  
square feet each.

Royal C. Tait has sold a lot of land  
on the easterly side of Albion Street,  
formerly Brooks Avenue, Worcester,  
with a frontage of 50 feet and con-  
taining 5226 square feet. The purchaser  
was Raymond L. Goding, who will  
build at once. The Edward T. Har-  
rington Company were the brokers.

**WEST END AND SOUTH END SALES**  
Arthur I. Shain has bought the 5-  
story brick building and 1786 square  
feet of land owned by Henry Welch  
at 49 Chambers Street, West End. This  
estate is assessed for \$19,200, and  
\$7200 of the amount applies to the  
land.

Papers also have gone on record for  
the sale of a small parcel on Oak  
Place, being a 3 1/2-story brick house  
and 1265 square feet of land owned  
by Rufus F. Davies Hotel Association,  
and taxed \$3300, of which the land  
carries \$2700. Nidie J. Bithni took  
the title.

Another South End Parcel trans-  
ferred today consists of the 3 1/2-story  
brick house at 135 Hudson Street, near  
Curve Street, bought a few days ago  
by Agaghi M. Hadge, who now sells it  
to Barack M. Leasher et al., who own  
the adjoining parcel. The total assess-  
ment is \$4900, including \$2600 on the  
1400 square feet of land.

**BUILDING NOTICES**  
Among the most important permits  
issued today and posted in the office  
of Commissioner O'Hearn were the  
following to construct, alter or repair  
buildings. The location, owner, archi-  
tect and nature of the work are given  
in the order published:

Sagamore St., 31, Ward 17; D. L. Bowes,  
D. A. Murphy; brick garage.  
Tadpole St., 80, Ward 23; A. C. Trethe-  
way, Harold Duffie; frame garage.  
Haverhill St., 1 to 7, Ward 5; William  
Palmory; alter factory stores, etc.  
Trevor St., 18-22, Ward 5; Francis J.  
Carney; alter commercial.  
Fulton St., 130-132, North St., 237, Ward  
12; H. W. Dexter et al.; alter light  
manufacturing.  
South St., 73-75, Ward 5; A. C. Ratsch-  
ky; alter store.  
Tremont St., 274-278, Ward 5; Samuel  
Buzgett; alter stores and offices.  
Berkeley St., 60, Appleton St., 10-14, Ward  
7; Boston Y. W. C. A.; alter social  
building.

## MILITARY TRAINING IN ONTARIO SCHOOLS

TORONTO, Ont.—Distinct encour-  
agement to those who are advocating  
a larger measure of military training  
in the schools of the Province was  
given by Sir William Hearst to an in-  
fluential deputation that waited upon  
the Cabinet, says the Mail and Empire.  
They were urged that provision be  
made for military training in the  
third, fourth and fifth grades of public  
schools and in the high schools and  
collegiate institutes. They also asked  
that arrangements be made to teach  
female teachers physical culture, and  
male teachers military drill, in order  
that they may be fitted to instruct  
their pupils.

**BOY INTEREST IN FARMING**  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The problem  
of interesting the boy in agriculture,  
corn growing, the value of the tractor  
and feeding the dairy herd were topics  
discussed at the sessions of the Phila-  
delphia County Farmers Institute, held  
under the State Department of Agri-  
culture in St. Luke's Hall, Bustleton,  
says the Public Ledger. More than  
300 farmers and their wives attended  
the meetings.

## PORTLAND SEES TRADE MENACE ON PACIFIC COAST

Oregon Port Situation May Be  
Settled by Erection of Ele-  
vator to Hold 1,000,000 Bush-  
els of Grain

PORTLAND, Ore.—"Portland must  
bend every effort to save its name as  
a world port," said E. A. Clark, presi-  
dent of the Progressive Business  
Men's Club recently, says the Ore-  
gonian. "For the past two years we  
have been sitting down, folding our  
arms and watching our foreign trade  
slip away from us."

"We have been making the excuse  
that there has been a scarcity of ves-  
sels. That is partly true. Only a few  
of them have touched at Portland, but  
what do we find at Seattle, Tacoma  
and San Francisco?"

"The records show that the export  
business at Seattle, Tacoma and San  
Francisco has been bigger than ever  
before. Our foreign trade has been  
the smallest in many years. There is  
a reason for this. What is the reason?  
What are we going to do about it?  
It certainly is time for Portland to  
act."

"Portland long has been recognized  
as the leading grain exporting center  
of the Northwest. As soon as the war  
is over, we will lose a great part of  
that business if we do not bestir our-  
selves. Seattle is wide awake to the  
new condition that is bound to come  
when peace is restored. We must  
match every effort being made by our  
Puget Sound competitor."

"One of the first things to do is to  
build a large elevator and provide am-  
ple terminal facilities for the handling  
of grain in bulk. The wheat growers  
of the interior intend to discard sacks  
and ship their grain in bulk. They  
have warned us that if we do not put  
up a public elevator they will consign  
their wheat to the elevator at Seattle."

"The people of Portland should au-  
thorize the construction of an elevator  
of at least 1,000,000 bushels capacity  
as a starter. No doubt in a short time  
we will have to provide more elevator  
capacity along the banks of the Willa-  
mette capable of handling the great  
proportion of the export wheat busi-  
ness of the Northwest."

"This is a critical time in Portland's  
history as a port. The question should  
be given earnest consideration by  
every citizen."

## PRICE FIXING OF FOODSTUFFS IN AUSTRALIA

TORONTO, Ont.—Mr. D. H. Ross,  
Canadian Trade Commissioner in Aus-  
tralia, has forwarded details of the  
Australian methods for fixing prices of  
foodstuffs and other necessary com-  
modities, says the News. In view of  
the agitation on the subject in this  
country his report is of interest.

A commissioner has been appointed  
at the capital of each Australian State  
to administer the regulations, and a  
Federal commissioner coordinates the  
work and is directly in touch with the  
Minister in control of this section of  
Commonwealth activity. The staff in  
each State consists of a commissioner,  
and an inquiry officer and two clerical  
assistants. The cost of the Common-  
wealth scheme is estimated at approxi-  
mately \$2000 in each State, indepen-  
dent of the expenditure of the  
Federal commissioner and his staff.

The commissioner takes evidence on  
oath. In the case of an article  
manufactured in the Commonwealth  
he would obtain evidence as to the  
cost of the raw material, the average  
cost of distribution, existing wages  
awards, freight, and all the factors  
which govern the actual cost of pro-  
duction and distribution. The com-  
missioner then recommends a price,  
wholesale and retail, at which such  
article is to be sold in the metropol-  
itan area plus necessary costs of trans-  
portation.

The procedure is practically the  
same in regard to goods which are  
imported to the Commonwealth. The  
importer is expected to produce his  
original invoices and to satisfy the  
commissioner as to all the factors  
governing the price of the article.

While the wholesale and retail  
prices have been fixed on certain lines  
in some of the states, the determina-  
tions so far arrived at are not very  
comprehensive nor, in quite a number  
of instances, do they cover all the  
states. The various commissioners,  
however, are constantly engaged in  
making investigations, and hence the  
number of articles, governed by the  
fixed prices, is being augmented from  
week to week.

Foodstuffs and commodities upon  
which some prices have been deter-  
mined in some states, are as follows:  
"Arrowroot, barley, bran, bread, but-  
ter, bacon, biscuits, cheese, cocoa,  
cornsacks, flour, groats, hams, jam,  
milk, both fresh and condensed;  
meats, quaker oats, pollard, plum pud-  
ding, preserved pineapples, rice, tin-  
plates and soaps."

An investigation is now proceed-  
ing into the boot and shoe industry.

**NEW ORLEANS EGG DAY**  
NEW ORLEANS, La.—The House-  
wives League will furnish New Or-  
leans with eggs on Saturday, March 17.  
Twenty selling stations have been ar-  
ranged for, the main one to be located  
in Canal Street and the others at the  
principal markets of the city, says the  
Item. Five hundred cases, or 15,000  
dozen, have been ordered, and all will  
be sold in one day. The profit from  
the sale of the 180,000 eggs will be  
used to help entertain the general  
woman's federation council here in  
April.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Capt. Frank Gaspa, hailed as the  
king of the Provincetown fishing fleet  
because he was high liner of that  
port's fleet for the past year with a  
stock of \$46,000, reached the South  
Boston Fish Pier today for the second  
time this week in command of the  
schooner Valerie. Prices have been  
high, and he reported stocking \$4000  
this week, each of the crew receiving  
upwards of \$100 apiece for one week's  
fishing.

Groundfish arrivals at the fish pier  
today were: Schooners, Mary \$26,500  
pounds, Mary P. Sears 30,500, and  
Elsie G. Silva 9850. Wholesale dealers'  
prices per hundredweight: Haddock  
\$4@4.25, steak cod \$8.75@9.50, market  
cod \$4@5, pollock \$8.50@9, tarke hake  
\$8, small hake \$6, and cusk \$5.

Arrivals at Gloucester were con-  
fined to gill netters today with a total  
catch of about 20,000 pounds fresh  
fish.

Another steamer reached Boston to-  
day in ballast trim, the British  
freighter Portuguese Prince, Captain  
Holroyd, coming from New York and  
mooring at Mystic docks, Charles-  
town.

More than 23,500,000 pounds of  
sugar are expected to arrive in Bos-  
ton within the next few days on four  
steamships from the tropics. The  
American steamer Bertha is due  
Monday from Banes, Cuba, with 9000  
bags and on Tuesday, the American  
steamer Corozal is expected to arrive  
from Guanica, Porto Rico, with a  
cargo of 30,000 bags of sugar. Wed-  
nesday the Danish steamer, Erik  
II, is due from Trinidad, Cuba, with  
20,000 bags and on the following day  
the American steamer Levisa is sched-  
uled to enter port from Banes with  
18,600 bags of the same product, mak-  
ing a total of 23,501,200 pounds.

Another fishing schooner has been  
sold for coastwise or overseas trade,  
despite the recent order of the United  
States Government forbidding sale of  
American vessels to foreign account.  
The schooner Onato, long associated  
with the fishing business of Gloucester  
and Boston, has been sold to John  
Inken, of St. Johns, N. F., and left  
port today for St. Johns, in command  
of Captain Rowe. General cargo fills  
the holds of the vessel. The Onato was  
built at Essex in 1904.

Transfer of another sailing vessel  
was also announced today, the two-  
masted schooner Hazel Dell being  
sold by Capt. William White to Ste-  
son, Cutler Co., of Boston for \$1500.  
This vessel was built 26 years ago at  
East Bluehill, Me., and hailed from  
Boston. The craft has just come out  
of winter quarters and is being pre-  
pared to reenter the coasting trade.

Three steam trawlers have been sold  
by the Bay State Fishing Company  
operating in Boston, for \$100,000 each  
to A. Elder of New York City, and are  
understood to be destined for overseas  
work. It is said that the three trav-  
lers will be sent across the Atlantic to  
replace British trawlers used as patrol  
boats. The trawlers sold were the  
Spray, Foam and Ripple, the average  
cost of the vessels being about \$70,000.  
The Spray was launched in 1905 and  
the other two in 1910. The Foam had  
left port for a trip to the fishing  
grounds before the deal was consum-  
mated and was intercepted off Stony  
Beach, Hull, by a pilot boat and or-  
dered back to Boston. The three ves-  
sels are being overhauled in East Bos-  
ton, preparatory to going to New York  
City.

One of the few vessels flying a neu-  
tral flag, excepting those registered in  
the United States to come to Boston,  
arrived here this afternoon, when the  
Argentine transport Pampa, reached  
Commonwealth Pier from Buenos  
Aires, with 4260 bales of wool, 24,000  
dry hides and 600 bags cocaine.

Six dollars per ton for carrying coal  
from Norfolk to Bermuda, is the ex-  
ceptionally high rate offered in the  
charter of the steamer Lady of Gaspe,  
just closed.

**BOSTON ARRIVALS**  
Steamers Portuguese Prince (Br.),  
Holroyd, New York; Governor Ding-  
ley, Lincoast, Portland; City of  
Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester.  
Tugs Eugene Hughes, Reynolds,  
New York, towing barges Williams-  
burg and Hauto; Neponset, Sears,  
Sandwich, towing barge Passaic.

**NEW YORK ARRIVALS**  
Steamers El Norte, Galveston; Lap-  
land, Liverpool; Lenape, Jacksonville  
and Charleston; Imperator, Manzan-  
illo; Adonis, Curacao; Egda, Gal-  
veston.

**FISH VESSEL SHORTAGE**  
TORONTO, Ont.—Newfoundland fish  
exporters are disturbed over the dif-  
ficulty of obtaining enough vessels to  
market their product this year, says  
the Mail and Empire. The fisheries  
constitute the main industry of the  
colony and in normal times a large  
fleet of schooners and small steamers  
is engaged throughout the autumn and  
winter in carrying to Europe and  
South America fish caught in the  
spring and summer and cured by being  
pickled and dried in the sun. The  
vessels, trading principally with Portu-  
gal, Spain, Italy and Greece, bring  
back cargoes of salt from Sicily and  
Spain.

**PAPER FROM COTTON STALKS**  
A conference of the patent holders  
of a process for manufacturing paper  
from cotton stalks, with prominent  
business men has been held here, says  
the News. The Dallas men will in-  
vestigate the proposition to learn  
whether or not it is commercially  
profitable.  
The fact that Dallas is in the center  
of the leading cotton-producing sec-  
tion of the world was p-t into as a  
reason for locating such a plant here.

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ferred. Telephone Back Bay 1913-M.

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ate, attractive rooms; c.h.w.; steam heat,  
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splendidly equipped for light house-  
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for, furn., h. w., heat, c.h.w., exp. nr.  
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residential district; good home cooking.

## TRADE CHANCE IN BREAKFAST FOODS IN MARTINIQUE

Commerce Department Advises  
of Opportunity If Goods Are  
Packed in Small Containers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cereal prod-  
ucts of the class known as breakfast  
foods in the United States are not  
used to any extent by the French col-  
ony of Martinique, and the small  
quantity brought to the island is prin-  
cipally for the very few English and  
American residents, says a commerce  
report. Efforts have been made sev-  
eral times by one or two of the mer-  
chants of Port de France to keep on  
hands stocks of rolled oats or oat-  
meal, but this has been abandoned  
after a trial. Those who want such  
goods import them for their own use.  
The quantity imported is negligible.

The primary cause of failure to  
keep rolled oats or oatmeal on hand  
for sale was that quantities imported  
in bulk, because of conditions, had to  
be thrown away. When these goods  
are brought in paper boxes, unless  
they are well sealed and carefully  
examined occasionally, they will de-  
teriorate here after three or four  
months. One of the merchants im-  
ported oatmeal from Scotland in her-  
metically sealed glass containers, and  
its keeping qualities when so con-  
tained proved acceptable, but the sales  
were so light that he ceased to im-  
port it.

Prior to the war an importer of  
oatmeal had begun to establish a good  
trade with the laboring classes at Port  
de France, by having the products,  
chiefly rolled oats, in very small con-  
tainers. The packages sold for 1 or  
2 cents a package, and the trade was  
increasing. Upon the outbreak of war  
a period of great depression pre-  
vailed in Martinique, and the trade  
of the importer of this class of oat  
products fell away until he gave it up.  
The economic conditions on the island  
have greatly improved since then, and  
the purchasing ability of the wage  
earners has almost doubled. In view  
of the experience of the importer re-  
ferred to, therefore, rolled oats or  
other prepared cereal foods might be  
introduced with success, if packed in  
small containers.

An active advertising campaign  
would be necessary for the introduc-  
tion of prepared cereal-food products  
in Martinique. They are practically  
unknown to the general public and it  
would be some time before satisfac-  
tory results could be expected. With  
each package should be inclosed a  
recipe for preparing the food, printed  
in French for the French colonies and  
in English for other islands. Such  
food products will not keep beyond  
an average period of three months,  
unless packed in hermetically sealed  
containers. Shipments should be  
made in small quantities.  
Neither rolled oats nor oatmeal is  
milled in Martinique, and as such  
products come from foreign countries  
the duty is assessed uniformly on all  
of them except on imports from  
France. As the purchases are made  
abroad the duty is assumed by the  
purchaser. The customs duty on oat-  
meal is 44 cents per 100 pounds gross  
weight. Martinique has no wholesale  
houses, and merchants as a rule im-  
port their own stocks.

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## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## A Woman City Councilman

The one woman so far elected to the City Council of a city of the first or second class in the United States, according to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, is Mrs. Estelle Lindsey of Los Angeles. Mrs. Lindsey, who has been making a brief visit to the East, told New York women the other day a little about the part of the woman voter in city government. She has served for two years, and is now up for reelection.

"The City Council of Los Angeles consists of nine members," she explained, "who meet every day at 10 o'clock to attend to all the various phases of city government. That means that we are usually in our own offices by 9 o'clock to read our mail and do such things. Also, it means that we are almost always busy up to 6 o'clock at night."

"Our elections are strictly nonpartisan; no one is permitted to run for a city or county office on a party ticket; our names are printed all on the one ticket in alphabetical order. Those who desire to run for any office file petitions signed by no fewer than 500, and no more than 750, registered and recognized legal voters. As these petitions are filed from the city at large rather than by wards, it means a city-wide campaign. The council is the absolute governing body of the city and spends between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 annually. And there is no chance for graft in Los Angeles," she adds. "We have a budget made out down to a fraction of a cent, and our accounts are open at all times to the public."

"Women in office in California are doing splendid work. In my own city, there are a number filling positions of importance. One is in the district attorney's office, another is assistant to our public defender. In the Women's Court, the judge, prosecutor and defender are all women. Women have voted for two years now in California and the people of the men for them have reacted tremendously. At first, though, men did not seem enthusiastic about their entering into public work, but now, while admitting that frankly, they also say that they feel the need of women's cooperation in the city government. And we really do work together in great harmony. For one thing, the women have put the old hoodlum politician out of business—he does not quite understand it yet—and we have better men in office."

"Among the other things that women have accomplished since they became citizens, one of the most important has been the driving out of what we call the wildcat speculators. Also they have succeeded in passing laws providing for the joint guardianship of children and for raising the age at which children may take out working papers."

Mrs. Lindsey, like her fellow councilmen, is chairman of one committee and a member of two others. In addition to all the work thus entailed, she has taken it upon herself to go about the city to acquaint the women with their city government, to explain all questions coming up before it, to teach them to vote intelligently and for the best good of the greatest number, and to know just what they are about when they come to vote. Another task which she has accomplished has been the abolition of the loan sharks. That was brought about by amending the city charter, so that the employees received weekly pay envelopes instead of monthly. At one time, male employees of the city were allowed an expense account covering transportation to and from their work. This, however, was denied to women. It took some time and 10 speeches to overcome this. Mrs. Lindsey says, but she finally succeeded. The week after her first request had been refused, on the ground that the budget was made up and there was no money in the treasury to pay the women's car fares, the Governor of another State came to town and the City Council of Los Angeles wanted to give a dinner in his honor. The one councilwoman opposed this, giving as her reason that the budget was already made up and there was no money in the treasury for dinners.

Aside from being a "city mother," this councilwoman finds time to direct her own housekeeping, do her own work and take care of her husband in a private, vine-covered bungalow on the side of a mountain, and in between times she writes poetry and magazine articles. Somebody once asked her husband why it was that he did not run for councilman, instead of his wife; he replied that any man could do that, but not every man could be the husband of a councilwoman, and he much preferred that honor. In fact, it was he who urged his wife to run for that office, so she says happily.

"We have been trying out the experiment of a public market," continued Mrs. Lindsey in reply to the question of The Christian Science Monitor's representative, with whom she was discussing her work. "The chief trouble seems to be the timidity of the farmers. They are afraid to sell to the city unless the city contracts to take their entire products, and so far the city has been unable to make such contracts. If they sell a part to the city, then the middleman refuses to buy anything from them and the money is back of these commission men. This difficulty may, however, be overcome. I am certain, but the State must be able to take care of the whole produce of the farmers."

At present, we have an anti-usury law up for consideration in our State, and the women are almost solid behind it; also we are considering amending the community property law and passing a bill to put women on juries where women and girls are concerned. My own particular platform, on which

I am running for reelection to the City Council, includes municipal ownership of public utilities and the right of women to representation on the City Council. I would not support a woman for election just because she was a woman, however; we need the right women for the right places, just as we need the right men for their places. And there are plenty of city positions where women are needed, but to do men's work, but to perform duties that are essentially their own. So, when I go about telling women of city affairs, I always urge them to be ready to do their part, whatever it may be."

## A Hearty Breakfast

A good breakfast for those who like a hearty meal in the morning, is provided by the following menu:

Stewed Prunes, Cooked with a Small Slice of Lemon  
Oatmeal Cream  
Graham Muffins  
Scrambled Eggs  
Deerfoot Sausage  
Broiled Tomatoes

Such a breakfast was prepared and served at the cooking school conducted by the home economics bureau of a lighting concern, and the teacher in charge gave out the following recipes for the various dishes:

Graham Muffins—Sift together 1 cup of graham flour, 1 cup of white flour, 3 teaspoons of baking powder and a pinch of salt. In the mixing bowl, cream 1 tablespoon sugar and 1 tablespoon of butter, and add 1 egg, well beaten. Then add alternately 1 cup of sweet milk and the flour with the baking powder and salt. Beat well, pour into muffin rings, and bake in a good oven.

Scrambled Eggs—Beat 5 eggs until very light, then beat into them 1/2 cup of milk, 1/2 teaspoon of salt, 1/2 teaspoon pepper, 1 teaspoon minced parsley, if desired. Melt 2 tablespoons of butter in a saucepan, pour in the egg mixture and cook.

Broiled Tomatoes—Wash, wipe and cut in 1/2-inch slices as many tomatoes as wanted, season with salt and pepper, dip in bread or cracker crumbs which have been sifted, then in a slightly beaten egg, and again in the crumbs. Broil from 6 to 8 minutes.

For those who like marmalade or a conserve of some sort for breakfast, these additional recipes were offered:

Orange and Grapefruit Marmalade—Wash fruit, slice very thin 2 oranges, 2 lemons, and 1 grapefruit. Cover it with 2 1/2 quarts of boiling water, let it simmer gently for 1 hour. Set aside for 3 hours. Measure liquid and again bring to the boiling point, add an equal amount of sugar which has been heated. Simmer gently until it will form a jelly.

Cranberry Conserve—Cook 1 quart of cranberries, the juice and pulp of 2 oranges and 1 cup of raisins until the berries burst and are soft, with 1 cup of water. Add 2 cups of sugar, stir until dissolved, simmer gently from 3 to 5 minutes. Then add 1 cup of nuts, chopped or cut into pieces, and pour into glasses.

## Sculpture for the Average American Home

"People are buying more sculpture these days than formerly; they are realizing that it is not necessary to have a private art gallery in order to satisfy their tastes for this branch of art, but that sculpture of the right sort has its own place in the average home. The chief thing to remember and be careful about is the selection of the right sort," said Miss Alice Morgan Wright, a young New York sculptor. "That is encouraging," she added. "I suppose the reason is that so many more people travel in Europe than formerly and bring back reproductions of the famous sculpture that they see over there, particularly in Italy. But the department store art in this country is growing more flagrant every day."

"The children are not taught to appreciate art when they are little. That is one reason why we have no real school of American sculpture, although I know, of course, that there are others who will claim that we have such a school. We show little children picture books, and say, 'This is a house,' and 'That is a cow,' and 'Look at the little girl.' What is she doing?" We are teaching them to look for the literary quality, the story, rather than the artistic quality. That is the trouble with most—or many—grown people; they do not study art, but look upon it from the literary or sentimental point of view. They are taught to look for the abstract in music, but not in art. The business of the sculptor is not to tell a story in his work, but rather to express essential truth."

"Aside from expecting art to be illustration, Americans have a strong utilitarian idea as evidenced, for instance, by book ends reproducing fine old sculpture. The artist's modeling is taken away by reproductions, in an inferior medium, and these spoil the production and sale of good book-ends by artists of today."

"There is good sculpture right here in America and, as in paintings, the price is no criterion of value. The main thing is to be honest and choose what appeals to one, what one likes instinctively, rather than what one is told it is proper to like. Then, too, the woman who wants her home to be truly artistic will not buy sculpture at random, any more than she does furniture and table silver and other things; on the contrary, she will choose sculpture that will fit into her home and help make a harmonious whole. The interior decorators are

## The Latest Thing in Lamp Shades

The elaborate silk lamp shades of those years when elaborateness was a criterion of beauty are giving way now to simpler affairs of cretonnes, flowered cottons, India prints and cardboard. And simplicity of line and decoration is sought, rather than complicated trimmings. Parchment is a favorite material, but is, of course, much more costly than pastiched.

Among the new shades shown this season, in a large lighting establishment, is one of parchment in black and cream-colored stripes, about two inches wide. A design of wild roses, in soft shades of pink with green leaves, strays about the shade realistically. The whole thing is simple and beautiful, and is suitable either for a table lamp or for one of the tall floor lamps. Another of parchment has a groundwork of soft buff and is decorated with a few rather large sprays of vivid lilies. Both of these are painted by hand. They are made of one piece of parchment, neatly fastened by small, dull-finished, brass paper fasteners. The lower edge and the upper are finished by a narrow tea-colored gimp. They could be easily copied in pasteboard by the woman at home. The parchment, however, shows the light through in a particularly soft, pleasing way.

One of the newer cotton shades is made on a frame, giving a sort of three-tier effect. The material is a thin blue and cream cotton, somewhat resembling an Indian print, the checks being about three-quarters of an inch square. Dainty plaid and light blue flowers, some in small baskets, form

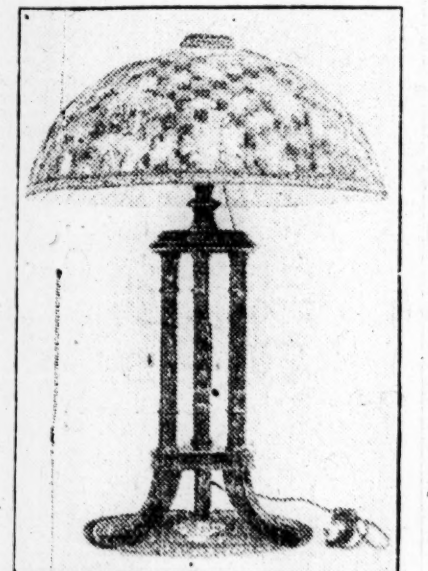


Courtesy the New York Edison Co.

An hexagonal Chinese shade the decorations. This shade is lined with a heavy white cotton.

A cretonne shade, which would be suitable for a lamp in the summer cottage or the sleeping room, is of blue

and white cretonne. The stripes are used vertically and the material is gathered top and bottom upon an almost cylindrical frame. The blue stripe is plain, but the white is adorned at frequent intervals with



Courtesy the New York Edison Co.

A shade of blue and white checked cotton

small Dresden-like sprays of flowers. The top of this shade is finished off with a band of embroidered cotton gimp in blue and white, and the lower edge with a band of the same gimp with a border of white cotton fringe about three inches deep.

Another of the new shades, also just the thing for the country house, is made of a sort of silk and cotton mixture, very thin, covered with a conventionalized design of flowers and leaves in vivid Oriental coloring. The upper half of the shade is a shallow dome in effect, while the lower part is a plain band. This is finished at top and bottom, and at the joining of the two-part sections, by a narrow fancy braid. The lining is of plain white cotton of medium weight. This shade is shown upon a plain wood standard, painted a bright, rather light blue, to match the prevailing tone of the cotton.

A lamp of blue and white china, with gay Chinese designs upon each of its two flat sides, has a silk shade. This is made of thin China silk, in an old blue which harmonizes with the blue of the lamp. The silk is gathered upon an oblong frame and finished at the bottom with a deep silk fringe to match. In the center of each of the four sides, a strip about five inches wide, of beautiful, heavy Chinese embroidery, is set in. This is edged by a band of metallic lace gimp, which also crosses the plain silk panels as a decoration.

Another Chinese lamp, with red as the prevailing tone, has a hexagonal shade of a soft Chinese red, almost a terra cotta, silk. That is, three of the panels are of the silk, gathered at the top and bottom of the frame, while the other three are panels of figured silk depicting various activities of Chinese people. Each panel is outlined with a silk gimp an inch or an inch and a half wide, and is finished at the bottom with a three-inch fringe of silk to match the plain panels.

## To Clean White Felt Hats

The young woman who is fond of wearing white felt hats says that she cleans hers by rubbing it all over carefully with a block of magnesite. When this does not prove satisfactory, she usually finds that brain moistened with gasoline acts effectively. This, she adds, is a good way to clean any light-colored felt hats.

## Sheraton Furniture

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

LONDON, England.—Sheraton was the last of the great English furniture designers of the Eighteenth Century. Like his forerunners, he was the author of a book of drawings and directions for the use of makers and buyers of furniture. In fact, he brought out not only one book on the subject, but several. In his "Cabinet Dictionary," he has some advice for those who are entrusted with an order for furnishing a house, which reads quaintly today, though it is not altogether unsound: "In furnishing a good house for a person of rank," he says, "it requires some taste and judgment, that each apartment may have such pieces as is most agreeable to the appropriate use of the room. And particular regard is to be paid to the quality of those who order a house to be furnished, when such order is left to the judgment of the upholsterer; and when any gentleman is so vain and ambitious to order the furnishing of his house in a style superior to his fortune and rank, it will be prudent in an upholsterer, by some gentle hints, to direct his choice to more moderate plans."

Although, as a rule, Sheraton used mahogany for the main fabric of his furniture, he freely employed satinwood, tulip wood, ebony, and other choice woods for the inlay with which his pieces are nearly always adorned. In some cases satinwood was used for the entire piece of furniture. His designs are most graceful; they are generally fairly elaborate, and his furniture is lighter in make than that of most of his predecessors. He was preeminently the designer of dainty furniture for the ladies' boudoirs and dressing-rooms of the time.

A certain little mirror is of mahogany, inlaid with satinwood, and is a good specimen of the charming

and the contents scanned for the desired memoranda or list of whatever it may be.

One housekeeper has worked out an elaborate system, using large Manila envelopes. She heads one series 'Meats,' 'Groceries,' 'Repairs,' 'Heat and Light,' etc., under the general topic of 'Household Accounts.' The topic 'Library' has lists, brief summaries of books read, lists of books desired, books to buy as gifts, books lent, etc. 'Family Sizes' (shoes, gloves, etc.) is another important topic, although one which changes rapidly when the children are growing. The envelope labeled 'House Hints' is always filled to overflowing with clippings from current magazines, and 'The Garden' envelope contains clippings, addresses, and even packets of seeds. Memoranda are jotted down in regular order across the face of the envelope. The system is not so businesslike as the vertical file, but it requires no wooden drawer, as a series of cardboard filing boxes hold the envelopes nicely.

Still another device is offered from the experience of another housewife, which is also helpful, for it hits the needs of a variety of conditions. "Another woman has derived a great amount of pleasure and profit from a large series of scrap-books. They are all of the 'Mark Twain' gummied, scrap-book style, as this is so time-saving. One book holds the summaries of household finances for the past 20 years."

"Rather than have no system at all, a check book method is desirable. It is almost automatic. After starting a checkbook account at the bank, pay all bills by check, filling in the corresponding stubs. A check becomes all the receipt necessary in paying bills. These returned checks, with the twenty-five cent bill file, give a safeguard against paying the same bill twice. A summary from the stubs can be registered in the yearly expense book, to aid in making out the following year's budget. This is not a good system for the 'penny-wise people,' but an excellent one for the 'pound-foolish' ones. The poorest system kept accurately from year to year, is better than the most perfect system kept only intermittently."

There is still the simple account-book system. "A small ruled account book can be bought with such headings as 'Groceries,' 'Fuel,' 'Amusements,' etc. Register all items, and, at the end of every week or month, total the column, subtract from initial amount, and ascertain the amount on hand. Save all sale slips and receipts bills. Such an account will tell you just how you have spent every penny. It will compare two items for you at a glance, and you can see if it is a meat or grocery item that is pulling up your bills. It will compare all items last month, so that you can instantly find out the cause of any increase. It will show the small leaks in your business."

"For a housekeeper with a large family of varied interests, or for a house-mother who loves to save clippings, pamphlets, plans and memoranda of a very miscellaneous nature, a vertical filing system offers many advantages. It may consist of merely one drawer, perhaps 10 inches high by 12, or it may be deeper or larger."

"The cabinet is divided into sections by means of large cards bearing the general headings required, such as, 'Family Clothing,' 'Music,' 'Family Books,' 'Children's Occupations,' 'Bills,' 'School Helps,' etc. Between these cards of division are kept series of folders of stiff Manila paper. One edge of the open folder projects one-fourth of an inch above the other, thus leaving room for the subdividing."

"In these folders are placed clippings, lists, pictures—anything, in fact, that is not bulky. In other words, this cabinet does not direct to data, as a small card cabinet would, but it holds the documents themselves—a much simpler method. In looking for a paper, glance at the general card heading, then select the proper folder, which may be lifted out

## Simple Devices for Household Economy

and the contents scanned for the desired memoranda or list of whatever it may be.

One housekeeper has worked out an elaborate system, using large Manila envelopes. She heads one series 'Meats,' 'Groceries,' 'Repairs,' 'Heat and Light,' etc., under the general topic of 'Household Accounts.' The topic 'Library' has lists, brief summaries of books read, lists of books desired, books to buy as gifts, books lent, etc. 'Family Sizes' (shoes, gloves, etc.) is another important topic, although one which changes rapidly when the children are growing. The envelope labeled 'House Hints' is always filled to overflowing with clippings from current magazines, and 'The Garden' envelope contains clippings, addresses, and even packets of seeds. Memoranda are jotted down in regular order across the face of the envelope. The system is not so businesslike as the vertical file, but it requires no wooden drawer, as a series of cardboard filing boxes hold the envelopes nicely.

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## The Woman's Touch in Hotel Decoration

"When women are employed to attend to the interior decoration of hotels, then they will become more home-like and delightful places of abode," so many persons have remarked from time to time, and now one large New York hotel has opened the way for women interior decorators to do that very thing, by inviting one of the craft to furnish and decorate its new roof restaurant. The result is decidedly pleasing.

"I have always felt that a house ought to be an expression of the characteristics of the people who live in it," this decorator said, "but it was not exactly possible to do that in the case of a hotel owned by a corporation, so I had to express my own taste."

This roof restaurant or music room, as it was also called, is a long room with windows half the way around. The decorator selected the now popular Chinese style of adornment for it. The floor she painted black, all but a two-foot border of orange-red, and had it well polished. The serving table at one end was built according to her own design. It is a long oval affair, with a black top and dull Chinese red legs and all about the edge, about six inches deep, a red apron striped with black. Some of the chairs are red, others black. The red ones are striped in black and have black velvet cushions, while the black ones are cushioned with gay Chinese chintz, in which a soft rose red predominates. There are black tables with decorations of red and red ones with touches of black. The candle shades vary also. Some are shaped like the frustum of a cone, are made of water color paper, painted red to match the red of the chintz and striped about with black at the upper and lower edges. Others are of the chintz, on frames of Chinese shape.

The flower baskets which hang from

years. Another preserves the children's kodak pictures, locks of baby's hair, etc. Another, a few choice letters, congratulatory notes, theater programs, the children's sayings, descriptions of journeys, etc. The book is a sort of diary with original documents. Other books preserve games and puzzles."

Still another system of filing, and one that may appeal strongly to many women, because it is so easily made and taken care of, and takes up space on doors not so often utilized, is one used by a practical western housewife. On her pantry door she has tacked up a set of bags; two pieces of strong paper are divided into compartments by strips of cotton cloth, tacked to form the sized pockets desired. Into these she puts her bills, clippings, and any article she may wish quickly to consult in her kitchen. On the door of her living-room closet, she has a set of pockets made by stitching together any strong cloth, cretonne, denim, or khaki, at the edges, and double stitching the pockets. She then cuts a slip for an opening, and binds it with tape. Into this, she puts any clippings or notes she wishes to use in that part of the house. On her bedroom doors, she has similar bags, into which she puts her bed linen, underwear, and towels.

These devices are especially convenient for those living in small apartments or single rooms, where every inch of space counts.

the ceiling are also painted red, and black, thus forming an attractive background for the green growing things with which they are filled. And the bird cages which hang from tall standards harmonize in shape and coloring with the style of the room.

"What I wanted particularly to avoid," the decorator explained, "was that monotonous which characterizes hotels. A room like this roof music room is more informal than other parts of the building, and one can have a freer hand in decorating it. I wanted to make it a restful, peaceful sort of place in which people could enjoy gathering in the afternoon, a place without glaring colors and disseminating an air of comfort."

This is said to be the first time that this hotel has called upon a woman to take a hand in its decoration, and women consider it an excellent sign. They are hoping that more such opportunities will follow fast. When they do get a chance to take over the general furnishing and interior decoration of hotels, and they consider this their legitimate business and one of the newer openings for women, they promise that they will drive out the dull monotony of man-made ornamentation and at the same time introduce a continuity that will make for harmony and comfort.

## Scotch Potato Scones

One cup of fresh mashed potatoes, 1 1/2 cups of flour, 2 tablespoons of butter, 1/2 teaspoon of salt, 2 teaspoons of baking powder, 1 egg. Sift together the flour, salt and baking powder, add the potato, rub in the butter lightly with a fork, add the well-beaten egg and, if necessary, a little milk. Divide into two parts, roll each 1 inch thick, pie shape, cut through twice to make four parts, and bake in a quick oven. When done, split, butter well, and serve piping hot. These may be baked on a griddle.

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## The Senses and Sleep

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN Paul, writing to the Galatian church, declared that the Spirit lusted against the flesh and the flesh against the Spirit, he referred, of course, to the perpetual effort of the material senses to drown any spark of spiritual perception in a sea of materiality. When, writing to the Romans, he declared the evil that he would not that he did, and the good he would he did not, he laid emphasis again on the same fact, and when later, in the same letter, he demanded who would deliver him from the body of this death, he connected the entire belief of birth and death, of material existence, that is to say, with the effort to submerge the spiritual instinct in this sea of materiality, thus, through the very apathy to truth engendered by sensuality, bringing about the inevitable material incident known as death.

Such, consequently, as the human being remains awake to the demands of Spirit, he remains more or less impervious to the suggestions which ultimately in sin, disease, and death. But it is just here that the lusting after apathy, produced by the perpetual instilling of the flesh against the Spirit, wears down, so constantly, the effort of the human being to, as Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 332 of Science and Health, "Stand porter at the door of thought." What inevitably follows is the apparent victory, for the moment, and in the particular instance, of the flesh over the Spirit. The human being lapses from spiritual consciousness into material unconsciousness, since every mental state in which Spirit is not predominant is, to that extent, unconsciousness. "The parent of all human discord," Mrs. Eddy writes, beginning on page 306 of Science and Health, "was the Adam-dream, the deep sleep, in which originated the delusion that life and intelligence proceeded from and passed into matter."

Now all apathy is part of the Adam-dream. It is all a phase of the dominant sensuality of the human mind, which takes refuge, from the insistent demands of Spirit, in the mental inertia which is itself only a form of the Adam sleep, and which always finds for the victim an excuse for yielding to it, by arguing to him that he must rest periodically, from the demands of Spirit, by yielding, in the sweet reasonableness of common sense, to the demands of the body. To the man in the street the argument is a perfectly sound one. He admits the reality of matter, he acknowledges the validity of physical law, and

therefore in bowing to what he imagines are the demands of the body, he shows at once, to his own satisfaction at any rate, his common sense and his scientific acquaintance with law. In the case of the Christian Scientist this is different. He denies the reality of matter, and insists that the only reality is the divine Mind, and, therefore, he is in a position to demonstrate the saying of Mrs. Eddy, on pages 519 and 520 of Science and Health, that "The highest and sweetest rest, even from a human standpoint, is in holy work."

It is, therefore, naturally against work that the human mind makes its most pronounced protest. It does not, of course, insist that work is bad, but it does insist that work should be reduced to what it calls a reasonable minimum, and though it is not so particular about the definition of that minimum for its neighbors, it commonly indulges in the perpetual effort to reduce the minimum to a vanishing point for itself. In plain English, it is wholeheartedly on the side of what, on page 2 of the Message to The Mother Church for 1900, Mrs. Eddy calls the intermediate worker. "The intermediate worker," she writes there, "works at times. He says: 'It is my duty to take some time for myself; however, I believe in working when it is convenient.'" It is this belief of taking some time for himself which is, as Shylock says, the badge of all the tribe. Yet to the man who understands the lusting of the Spirit against the flesh, and the flesh against the Spirit, to the man who knows the insidious temptation referred to by Paul, when he declared that the evil that he would not that he did, and the good he would he did not, the full force of Mrs. Eddy's warning should be apparent, and he should begin to see why Jesus so emphatically defined sleep as death, and so persistently denounced what Mrs. Eddy describes as the Adam-dream.

The most material age has always been the most sensual, whether it be that which produced the appalling society of Rome under the Caesars, or the cyclone of intellectual materialism which men call the Renaissance. On the other hand, the great bursts of spiritual light have always been moments of intense material depression. The martyrs of the Early Church passed through tortures, whether at the hands of the Roman emperors, or of the familiars of the Holy Office, which could never have

been faced by the Roman patricians of the era of Commodus or the Italian princes of the Italy of the Renaissance. The martyrs of the Coliseum, like the heretics of the market-place, were, however, men and women intensely alert to the voice of Spirit: they were standing perpetually porters at the doors of thought, and so kept out of their minds that sensual abandonment to matter which produces at once the most ecstatic sensual enjoyment and the basest fear of material pain. They were, to use the illustration of Jesus, the wise virgins, who had kept the wicks of their spiritual lamps so trimmed, and the reservoirs of their spiritual consciousness so filled with oil, that they were ready at any moment of the day or night to open the doors to every spiritual messenger that knocked upon them. The Roman ladies of the age of Commodus, the Italian nobles of the Renaissance, were the foolish virgins. They slept literally and figuratively. Day and night they were asleep in the senses, and may, indeed, be said to have fulfilled the quaint epigram of the Chinese sage, of passing from the inaction of sleep to the greater inaction of being awake.

Now, it is a simple physical fact that sensualism is akin to sleep, and that the more the human mind gives way to sensuality, in whatever form, the more it is overwhelmed by sleep. The belief, therefore, in pleasure or pain, gained through the senses, is the mesmerism which lulls the human being to rest, the rest of mental apathy and physical sleep, and so places him, in a measure, beyond the help of those spiritual impatients which, in disturbing his apathy and waking him out of sleep, produce a mental condition, at least better able to assimilate Truth than that which he was enjoying before. Principle, Mind, Spirit, it is certain never sleeps. Therefore the fact of being asleep means that the individual is to that extent separated from Principle. God neither slumbers nor sleeps, therefore this is true also of the image and likeness of God. The human being, the counterfeit of the divine Mind, is compelled by his own material belief both to slumber and sleep, but the periods of slumber and the hours of sleep grow less in proportion, as Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 312 of Science and Health, as "What to material sense seems substance, becomes nothingness, as the sense-dream vanishes and reality appears." Therefore, said Jesus, "What I say unto you I say unto all, Watch."

## De Quincey's First Visit to Wordsworth

"We found ourselves, about three o'clock in the afternoon, at Ambleside," says De Quincey, in his Reminiscences of the Lake Poets. "There, for the last time, we stopped to change horses; and about four o'clock we found ourselves on the summit of the White Moss, a hill which rises between the second and third milestones on the stage from Ambleside to Keswick. . . . In ascending this hill, from weariness of moving so slowly, I, with the two Coleridges, had alighted; and as we all chose to refresh ourselves by running down the hill into Grasmere, we had left the chaise behind us, and had even lost the sound of the wheels at times, when all at once we came, at an abrupt turn of the road, in sight of a white cottage, with two yew-trees breaking the glare of its white walls."

"Just then, as if to take away all doubt upon the subject, I saw Hartley Coleridge, who had gained upon me considerably, suddenly turn in at a garden gate; this motion to the right at once convinced me in my belief that here at last we had reached our port, that this little cottage was tenanted by that man whom, of all men from the beginning of time, I most fervently desired to see; that in less than a minute I should meet Wordsworth face to face."

"Through the little gate I pressed forward; ten steps beyond it lay the principal door of the house. To this, no longer clearly conscious of my own feelings, I passed on rapidly; I heard a step, a voice, and . . . I saw the figure emerge of a tallish man, who held out his hand, and saluted me with most cordial expressions of welcome. The chaise, however, drawing up to the gate at the moment, he . . . felt himself summoned to advance and receive Mrs. Coleridge. I, therefore, stunted almost with the actual accomplishment of a catastrophe so long anticipated and so long postponed, mechanically went forward into the house. A little semi-vestibule between two doors prefaced the entrance into what might be considered the principal room of the cottage. It was an oblong square, not above eight and a half feet high, sixteen feet long, and twelve broad; very prettily wainscoted from the floor to the ceiling with dark polished oak, slightly embellished with carving."

One window there was—a perfect and unpretending cottage window, with little diamond panes, embowered at almost every season of the year with roses, and in the summer and autumn with a profusion of jasmine and other fragrant shrubs. From the exuberance of the vegetation around it, and from the dark hue of the wainscoting, this window, though tolerably large, did not furnish a very powerful light to one who entered from the open air. However, I saw sufficiently to be aware of two ladies just entering the room, through a doorway opening upon a little staircase. The foremost, a tallish young woman, with a most winning expression of benignity upon

her features, advanced to me, presenting her hand with so frank an air that all embarrassment must have fled in a moment before the native goodness of her manner. This was Mrs. Wordsworth."

"I was ushered up a little flight of stairs, fourteen in all, to a little drawing-room, or whatever the reader chooses to call it. Wordsworth himself has described the fireplace of this room as his

"Half-kitchen and half-parlor fire." It was not fully seven feet six inches high, and, in other respects, pretty nearly of the same dimensions as the rustic hall below. There was, however, in the small recess, a library of perhaps three hundred volumes, which seemed to consecrate the room as the poet's study and composing room; and such, occasionally, it was. But far oftener he both studied, as I found, and composed on the high road."

## Ignorance and Conceit

One must be mainly ignorant or thoughtless who is surprised at everything he sees, or wonderfully conceited who expects everything to conform to his standing of propriety.—Hazlitt.

"An elderly peasant with a long beard and also a kettle, got in and took a place opposite me. Then the train started," relates Rothay Rey, in "My Slav Friends." "That's a nice bag you've got," said the elderly peasant. "I dare say you gave as much as twenty roubles for that."

"Twenty-five," I said, truthfully. "Twenty-five roubles," he repeated; "vor kak! and are you living in Petrograd?"

"Da, da, da," I said, which means yes, yes, yes. "And how do you live?" he asked. "Have you a flat? or have you a room? or do you live in a family?" I said I had a room. "And are your parents . . . in Petrograd?"

"No," I said, "they're in England." The young man with the yellow fringe of hair falling into his eyes appeared to interest himself in our conversation when he heard English mentioned. "And where are you going now?" he asked.

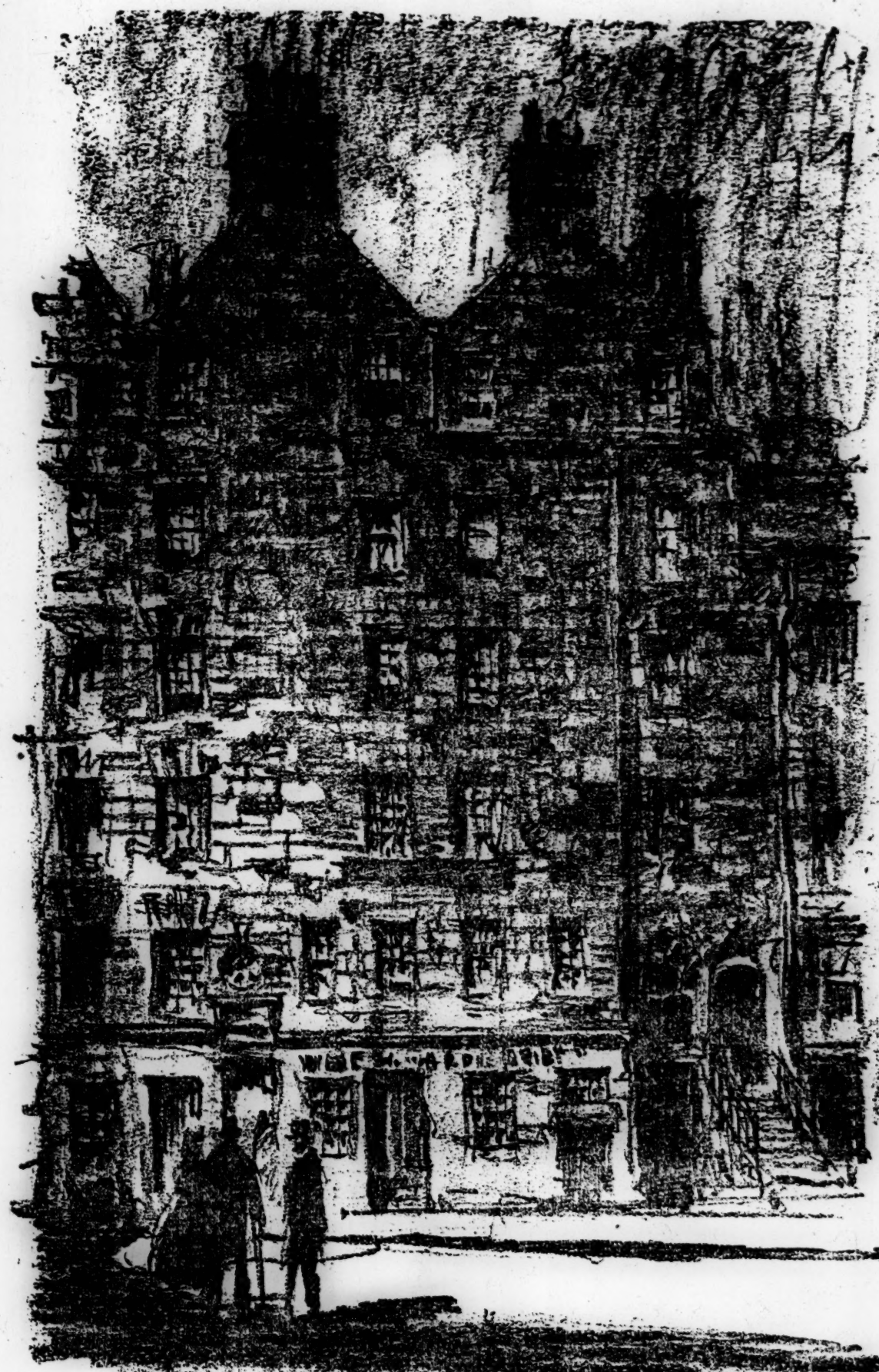
"I don't know," I answered. "But you must know," he exclaimed, with such vehemence that the old woman opened her eyes. "Here's a young man," he said to her excitedly, "who's got into the train and doesn't know where he is going. Did anybody ever hear a thing like that?"

"He hasn't got a ticket," said the old woman, laconically.

"That's it," said the young man; "he hasn't got a ticket."

"You haven't got a ticket," said the elderly peasant with a long beard, looking at me solemnly.

"Little dove," said the old woman,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## The Office of the Scotsman in Edinburgh

"Just about the time when the Scotsman was started, and for nearly fifty years afterwards, the Castlegate of Jedburgh was occupied by a large colony of shoemakers, each working in the 'ben' end of his own home, and on independent lines," says a correspondent in the Scotsman (Edinburgh). "They did a big business outside the burgh, particularly on the Scottish and English side of the Cheviots, and were also in the habit, along with other tradespeople, of travelling to the numerous fairs then held in the border district, collecting accounts and taking orders for new 'shune'."

"They were an industrious and intelligent class of men, loving their old-fashioned gardens, with their hives of bees, and an occasional convivial gathering when the little tin box, in which most of them stowed away their earnings, began to overflow. Amongst them were those who had looked upon Sir Walter Scott and his friends, includ-

ing the Wordsworths, as they sauntered about the streets of the old town; and there were others who had listened to stories of Burns' happy visit to Jedburgh from the lips of those who had joined him in the inn, where he was presented by the magistrates with the freedom of the burgh. And these old shoemakers were the first among the artisans in the town to welcome the newly-published Scotsman."

"Two years before the birth of the paper a four-horse coach, with a guard, began to run between Jedburgh and Edinburgh. The coach started from the Spread Eagle Inn at Jedburgh, and its return journey was made from the Star Inn, No. 36 Princes Street, Edinburgh, the fare being, inside 16s., and outside 11s. The coach was named 'The Prince Blücher'—it was only three months after Waterloo, and the Prussian General was popular among the people—and with it would doubtless come the eagerly awaited copies of the Scots-

man. On the arrival of the paper, the shoemakers, forsaking their 'last,' assembled at the outside stair leading to the house of one of the fraternity to listen to the reading of the news. The old stairs still lead down to the paved way, and there are those . . . who remember the 'Parliament'—as the meeting of the shoemakers was called, for the reading of the paper was always followed by discussion—and its quaint-looking members, most of them wearing unpolished 'lum' hats, and leather aprons strung from their shoulders."

"Here the rippling waves of the Ganges gently kissed the green banks in front of the garden, and, within, a serpentine ornamental lake covered with lotus and other water-lilies wound its way," writes Scrimati Svama Kumari Devi (Mrs. Ghosal).

"Here and there in the garden fountains played, throwing jets of water in silvery sprays. Flowers of all kinds filled the beds, and statues of gods and goddesses, heroes and heroines of Hindu legend, gave to the place charm and significance. Here the graceful Radhika stood close by Krishna, who was playing on his flute. There, under the shade of a champak tree, was Sarasvati, the goddess of learning, vina in hand. Lakshmi, the goddess of beauty and wealth, sat on a lotus seat in the center of a lonely island."

"On a marble balustrade a peacock strutted with proud head erect, the shining feathers of its sweeping tail touching the bow of Cupid. And in the silver lake two snow-white swans glided dreamily among the lotus, their arched backs and gracefully curved necks looking like carved marble. Gold-fish darted in silver basins, flitted here and there like glittering sunbeams. Snow-white doves preened their feathers in the grass. Above, the tall palms rustled with mysterious sounds that seemed like whispers from an unseen world. Parrots, with brilliant plumage, bound by golden chains, sat talking in the branches of trees. Wood-doves, caged, as it were, in the thick foliage of bushes, cooed softly at times, entering into a musical contest. . . . And from the wood close by came the clear farewell notes of a stray parrot—the last bird of the spring—filling the air with a sense of joyous freedom."

"Evening came and the pale moon rose slowly in the vault of heaven. The wind whispered through the branches, and the silver ripples of the lake murmured. . . . The flowers called the 'fragrance of the night' filled the air with their haunting sweetness."—(Originally written in Bengali.)

While we enjoy a lingering ray Ye still o'er top the western day . . . So bold a line as ne'er was writ On any page by human wit.

—Thoreau.

An Oriental Garden

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The Distant Hills

With frontier strength ye stand your ground With grand content ye circle round, Tumultuous silence for all sound, Ye distant nursery of rills, Monadnock and the Peterbor hills;— Firm argument that never stirs, Outcircling the philosophers. . . .

While we enjoy a lingering ray Ye still o'er top the western day . . . So bold a line as ne'er was writ On any page by human wit.

—Thoreau.

## Surrey Spring

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I wandered in the Surrey woods That just were waking into Spring; The scent of it was in their buds And joy in all their blossoming.

An April blue was in the sky, And in the grass with green intense Grew violets in simplicity And primroses in their innocence.

Above, the beeches were aflame With copper buds against the blue. Before their delicate greenness came To let the dancing sunlight through.

The Spring had gathered in its course The apple blossom's red and white, The fragrance of the budding gorse, And every lovely scent and sight.

And where a pool beneath the shade With trickling coolness drenched the mold.

There bluebells and marshmallows made A misty floor of mauve and gold.

The wind came gently like a sigh, That shook the trees with soft caress, With song of lark, and cuckoo cry And all the summer sounds that bless.

An American Indian's Comment on Civilization

From the time I first accepted the Christ ideal it has grown upon me steadily, but I also see more and more plainly our modern divergence from that ideal. I confess I have wondered much that Christianity is not practiced by the very people who vouch for that wonderful conception of exemplary living. It appears that they are anxious to pass on their religion to all races of men, but keep very little of it themselves. I have not yet seen the meek inherit the earth, nor the peacemakers receive high honor. . . . I stand before my own people still as an advocate of civilization. Why? First, because there is no chance for our former simple life any more; and second, because I realize that the white man's religion is not responsible for his mistakes. There is every evidence that God has given him all the light necessary by which to live in peace and good will with his brother; and we also know that many brilliant civilizations have collapsed in moral and physical decadence. It is for us to avoid their fate if we can.

I am an Indian; and while I have learned much from civilization, for which I am grateful, I have never lost my Indian sense of right and justice. I am for development and progress along social and spiritual lines, rather than those of commerce, nationalism, or material efficiency. Nevertheless, so long as I live, I am an American. —Dr. Charles A. Eastman (Ojibwa).

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### The Philosophy of Laughter

THE human mind revolts from its own grimness, otherwise it could hardly hope to exist. Thus the Greeks, possessing their Weeping Philosopher, Heraklitos of Ephesus, who won his title through grieving over the folly of man, counterbalanced him with Demokritos of Abdera, the Laughing Philosopher, who regarded with supreme contempt the frailty of the human race. Twenty centuries later, that veritable cataract of laughter, Rabelais, summed up the situation in favor of Demokritos:—

"Mieux est de ris que de larmes verser,  
Pour ce que rire est le propre de l'homme."

he wrote, which is to say

"It is better to write of humor than of tears,  
because laughter is natural to man."

For a reason it is not particularly difficult to fathom, Rabelais' maxim grew rather to be disregarded in Christendom. Christendom, that is to say, was educated on the Bible, and the East is scarcely the home of laughter. Most of the references to laughter, in the Bible, are, as a matter of fact, references to the laughter of derision. The tone, indeed, is set, in no mistakable terms, by the Preacher, "I said in mine heart, Go to now, I will prove thee with mirth, therefore enjoy pleasure; and behold, this also is vanity. I said of laughter, It is mad; and of mirth, What doeth it?" Thus laughter became largely taboo, especially amongst the regulars of the religious orders, whilst inasmuch as the philosophy of Christendom sprang mainly from the Aristotelianism of those very orders, cultivated Christendom grew up with rather a somber view of existence, a somberness by no means dissipated by the coming of Puritanism. This tradition it remained very largely for Dr. Talmage to disabuse the religious world of, when he said, "There are wit, humor, and enduring vivacity amongst God's people."

Yet, in spite of all this, in spite of the taciturn solemnity of the East, the dryness of the Aristotelian philosophy, and the humorlessness of Puritanism, there are more disciples of Demokritos than of Heraklitos in the world today, and probably always have been. The world is determined to laugh, to break, as it were, the grim spell of its own materialistic philosophy; and to laugh more loudly than elsewhere in conditions such as those in the trenches. The trenches, indeed, are divided between Demokritos and Heraklitos. The minority expresses itself in poetry, poetry often of a very high order, and is distinctly of the camp of the "Weeper," but the philosophy of the majority is the philosophy of the "Laughter," expressed commonly with something of the Gargantuan boisterousness of Pantagruel.

If any man asks why the trenches should laugh, the answer is exceedingly simple. They accept the philosophy of Demokritos because the terrible alternative would be that of Heraklitos, and the trenches could not survive that. Some of them read the classics, and Homer and Caesar are appreciated as they never were appreciated before; some of them are writers like Rupert Brooke and Raymond Asquith; most of them are what Mr. Kipling once disrespectfully called "flannelled fools" or "muddled orfs," types for which he had probably acquired a greater respect along the Ypres road—Wipers as the Tommies call it; but nearly all ready to laugh at almost anything, as Mr. Pepys saw the crowd, watching the coming of the Russian Ambassador, on Tower Hill, that snowy November morning, in the year 1662. "But, Lord!" he wrote that evening in his diary, "to see the absurd nature of Englishmen, that cannot forbear laughing and jeering at everything that looks strange."

And, indeed, they have laughed their fill, in the trenches, in these days, out of the very necessity of living, at nearly everything. "Laugh!" said a British officer not long ago, "Of course we laugh. We laugh at our own miseries and at our neighbors'. We have to laugh. We laugh at the wounded to prevent them thinking they are too badly hurt, and we laugh at ourselves in case we should be too sorry for ourselves." Here surely is the laughter of love and the laughter of self-sacrifice. When the Germans invented a particularly abominable shell that to its other vices added the dust of the pit, they named it "coal box," and joked over every arrival of one, though choked and smothered by the result. Where the "Jack Johnsons" were bursting with the fiercest havoc to the earthworks, they wrote up "Potsdam View." Even the words of the "Hymn of Hate," floating up from the opposite trenches, were listened for, with breathless attention, and learned word by word, in order that they might be echoed back in jubilation. Only in such ways did the man in the street of the trenches believe that he could preserve reason, as hope after hour the maddening roar of the great guns went on, and the shells seemed to be tearing the very firmament itself into ribbons.

It is, of course, in a way, easier to adopt such a mental attitude at the front than at home. The waiters in the towns and villages can hardly be expected to take the same Tapelian view of things. But even here the papers come to the rescue. Week after week "Mr. Punch" draws his ludicrous pictures and tells his ludicrous stories of life in the trenches, whilst there is not a country paper whose columns do not reverberate with the same crackle of humor, often grim out of the sheer necessity of the occasion, but nearly always kindly and unmalicious. Far less is known of what is happening in the other armies. What might be called the familiar life of the German trenches is practically a sealed book, whilst hardly an echo from the line winding, mile after mile, from the Baltic to the Black Sea, reaches the world. The French we are more familiar with, but rather with such incidents as the heroic defense of Verdun than with the other aspect. The French, indeed, are much nearer to the British, in their way of looking at the matter, than are the other nations. The German is methodical and far

less given to making a joke of things. The Russian brings from the silence of the steppes a strain of sadness, but the Frenchman has a quickness and a vivacity all his own, though he too has his dogged side on occasion, as witness Mr. Lucas' delightful story of the fisherman of Vitry-le-Francois, daily proceeding with rod and landing net to the Marne, all contemptuous of the surrounding convulsion.

The simple truth, of course, is that laughter, like words, is the expression of what the individual thinks. The mere words in a book or a letter are not what stir men's emotions or rouse their passions. What accomplishes this is the thought behind those words which contains all the driving power which is in them. It was not through what they wrote that Demokritos or Heraklitos swayed their disciples, it was entirely through the unseen idea which permeated and gave life to what they wrote. Laughter may be, in the words of the Preacher, the crackling of thorns under a pot, or in the words of the Psalmist, the derision of heaven; it may be, as in the case of Rabelais, the physical apotheosis of the joie de vivre, it may even be, as in the hands of Whistler, the most sardonic expression of cynicism. Nevertheless the ancient people were right who saw that laughter was the gift of the gods. True laughter is inseparable, in short, from Love, for it is the simple expression of the joyousness of Truth.

### Russia a Republic

THE first news received by this paper, with respect to the revolution in Russia, proves to have been the most correct. It was to the effect that the Romanoff dynasty had been deposed, and that Russia was in future to join the ranks of the republics. This news was almost immediately, however, contradicted by the information that the Tsar had abdicated in favor of the Tsarevitch, and that the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch had been appointed regent during the young Prince's minority. This everywhere was accepted as the true outcome of the revolution, and information to this effect was telegraphed by the various ministers, in Petrograd, to their respective governments. Early, yesterday, in the House of Commons, the leader of the Government, without indicating the true aspect of affairs, made a statement, which showed that the eventual decision of the revolutionary party was, however, still a matter of doubt, and that formally, at any rate, the Tsar had not actually abdicated. This morning there comes the apparently definite information that not only the Tsar and the Tsarevitch have abdicated, but that the whole Romanoff dynasty has laid down its claim to the throne, with the result that the last fragment of autocracy has been swept away, and a republic proclaimed for All the Russians.

This will perhaps not come as an intense surprise to those who are aware of what has been happening in Russia during the last few months. There the struggle between what is known as the Deutschum and the Russians pure and simple has been developing with an intense bitterness. All this had become so dangerous to the prosecution of the war that Lord Milner was sent to Russia, on behalf of the British Government, to endeavor to bring about an understanding. Lord Milner, it is understood, found the Tsar adamant. He could not be brought to realize the strength of the new Russia which had come into being with the war. He did not apparently see that the old military power of Russia had given place to the nation in arms, and that the bayonets to which he still looked for protection were now welded by the fathers and brothers of men prisoners in Siberia, and men who, in their towns and villages, had been deeply impregnated with the liberal thought of the day. He declined, it seems, to nominate a ministry in accord with the Duma, or to recall to power the one man, possibly, capable of steering the Empire through the crisis which had been reached, Sergius Sazonoff. Russia, indeed, was so intent upon winning the war that the Tsar might easily have made friends with the Liberal party in the gate. Instead, he preferred to adhere to the old form of autocratic government which has existed from a time anterior even to the development of the deliberate aims of Peter the Great. He staked the imperial throne on the ability of members of the Deutschum, such as Prince Golitzine and Protopoff, and even, in the past, on that of the wretched creature, the monk Rasputin. As a consequence he rejected the advice of the British Cabinet, which no doubt was supported by the influence of the Quai d'Orsay, and entered upon a struggle, the termination of which his previous relations with the Army should have warned him.

Two years ago, as then recorded in these columns, the Tsar had been warned against the political sympathies of the Empress and the reactionaries, on one of his visits to the front. The fall of General Soukhomlinoff should have indicated to him the temper of the Army and the people. Unfortunately for him, the inherent weakness of his character permitted him to succumb to the domination of the old reactionary party. Years ago, in the midst of the tragedy of the Japanese War, he had received a warning of the actual condition of things in the Empire. That war was lost not because of the military or naval superiority of Japan, but owing to a condition of things in Russia itself typified in the restless state of the proletariat, and manifested in many visible signs, such as the infamous Black Monday. The Tsar did not then take the warning. Nor did he take it when the disgrace of Soukhomlinoff disclosed the same conditions of gross corruption which had marked the direction of the Japanese War. Even when faced by the warnings of the English Court and with the advice of the English War Cabinet, he decided to burn his boats, and to trust to the advice and protection of the bureaucracy and the reactionaries. The result is written in the events of the last few days, and may be summed up in the phrase—Russia a republic.

### The Business Situation Reviewed

IT SEEMS that many corporate institutions have been unable to withstand the temptation to enlarge their plants, or to build new factories, in order to handle the large

amount of war business offered. The expansion of manufacturing, in recent months, is said to have been very large, notwithstanding the warnings that such enlargements will not be needed after the war is over, and that serious loss may result. In some cases the expansion of establishments has been legitimate enough, but, in a vast number of cases, capital has been invested in buildings and machinery that will be of no use whatever when the world is again at peace. These improvements have been made at great cost, owing to the high prices for materials and labor. It is estimated that about twice the usual number of factories were built in the United States last year, and that more than 30,000 new industrial companies were formed. Steel production increased about 30 per cent, and the copper output about 40 to 50 per cent. The indications are that the present year will witness continued growth along these lines, unless the trend of things becomes more conservative.

The unnatural expansion is not at all desirable, and is inspired by the old belief, very commonly entertained at present, that one should make all the money he can when conditions are favorable, with little regard for methods or morals. This same sentiment has had much to do with the raising of prices. It would be well if saner methods were employed at once. No one knows when the war will end, but no one should be surprised if peace should come within the next few months. Manufacturers and merchants should be ready for the readjustment which will follow. There is no reason why they should not be prepared. Fundamental conditions are not so sound as they were, because of the enormous inflation and expansion apparent throughout the world. There is no cause whatever for alarm, but it is the part of wisdom to pursue a thoroughly conservative course until the period of readjustment arrives.

Although it is too early to make any sort of estimate as to next season's crops, the outcome of the harvest is awaited with interest extending throughout the world. Until within the last few days, the winter wheat belt of the United States presented a discouraging aspect, on account of a lack of moisture. The drought has, however, been broken, and the rains received this week mean millions of bushels more wheat. The world is looking to the North American Continent to supply the greater portion of its bread during the coming year. Last year's wheat output of the world was about 25 per cent below the normal, and the crops just harvested in the southern half of the world are not up to expectations. The European crops will not be large, on account of the shortage of labor, and because so much agricultural territory has been devastated by armies. Encouraged by the great demand and the high prices, American farmers have largely increased their winter wheat acreage, and, with ordinary growing conditions, the production this year should be enormous.

### Johnny Appleseed

IT is a good thing that everybody does not forget; it is a good thing that everybody is not forgotten; it is a good thing that there are grateful hearts, historical societies, and people who do not mind going back a little for an interesting story. Not many in the United States, in these times, would have known much, or cared much, about a New Englander named John Chapman, who "went West" early in the last century; that he traveled afoot over the wild and unsettled country lying between the Berkshires and the Great Lakes; that he started, still afoot, into the wilderness of Ohio, warning the frontiersmen and their families of an Indian uprising, going from house to house like another Paul Revere, except that he had no horse, and that the houses were much farther apart than in the colony of Massachusetts when the lantern blazed out on that fateful night from the belfry of the North Church; not many would have known or cared much about him in these times, or have learned that his other name was Johnny Appleseed, were it not for an editor who believes that a good man or a good man's works should not be forgotten.

The editor is William A. Duff of the Ashland (O.) Press, who, as chairman of the historical department of the Ashland Centennial, in 1915, inaugurated the movement which resulted in the organization of the Johnny Appleseed Society. Associated with him were, and are still, other newspaper men and other prominent citizens of the community named. When Johnny Appleseed was properly introduced to the current generation, more than a thousand pupils of the public schools of Ashland County, as members of the Johnny Appleseed Society, contributed a nickel each, and scores of grown-ups 25 cents each, toward the erection of a boulder monument, which has been set up in memory of Johnny Appleseed in the heart of the delightful little city named. For the construction of the monument, boulders from various historic spots in Ashland County were collected and brought in by various schools. When the testimonial was dedicated, Myron T. Herrick, former United States Ambassador to France, delivered the principal address. The inscription on the monument tells when, how and why it was erected. It runs:

In Memory of  
Ashland County's Pioneers,  
Including Johnny Appleseed,  
JOHN CHAPMAN,  
An Ohio Hero, Patron Saint  
of  
American Orchards  
and  
Soldier of Peace.  
He Went About Doing Good—  
Erected by the School Children  
of Ashland County, Ohio, July 28, 1915, on  
the 100th Anniversary of the  
Founding of Uniontown,  
Now Ashland.

The legend, however, does not tell with what patience and fidelity the editor of the Ashland Press, moved purely by a desire to see the work of one of Ohio's pioneers recognized and honored, has pursued his unselfish task. Not only has he seen the monument erected, but he has attended to the equally important matter of justifying it by issuing a little brochure dealing with Johnny Appleseed's career. In the details we find that the New Englander put up cheerfully with all the hardships incident

to the life of a pioneer while striving to help others rather than himself.

He scattered apple seeds broadcast. He canoed up and down the Ohio distributing apple seeds, sometimes entering the smaller rivers, penetrating the very backwoods, everywhere urging the pioneers to plant, plant, plant the seeds which he gave them freely. He would come down the Ohio to Marietta. Mr. Duff tells us, thence up the Muskingum to the mouth of the Walhonding, and then up the Mahican to the Blackfork. If he had no eastward channel that some settler had given him, he often wore a gummi, sack for a cloak. The Indians regarded him with veneration. In 1838, Johnny Appleseed, who formed a sort of tie between the leatherstocking and antebellum periods, becoming restive by reason of the increasing population of Ohio, moved to the neighborhood of St. Joseph, Ind., where there were fewer people to the mile. There he labored until late in the '40s, and there he planted the last of his apple seeds.

### Notes and Comments

BEN TINCUP is the name of the Indian pitcher who signed a major baseball league contract, at Hot Springs, the other day. Indians are peculiar in their choice of names, and here is an instance in itself just a little further leaning in the direction that might have interfered with a great career. One wonders, with something like perturbation, what might have happened had Tincum been chosen, instead of Tincup.

WITH the Bagdad Railway so much "in the air," the time-table "From London to Bombay Overland," recently detailed by a well-known member of the Royal Geographical Society, is particularly interesting. Taking the times, scheduled before the war, as necessary for the journey from London to Constantinople, by the Orient express, it would be possible, in theory, to travel from London to Basra in about six days. The distance from Basra to Bombay is just over 1000 miles, which could be accomplished in about eighty hours. Thus, travelers and mails might be conveyed from London to Bombay, by this route, in nine days and seventeen hours, as against the thirteen or fourteen days, by way of the Suez Canal. It is all still very much in the future, however; and then aeroplanes are coming on rapidly.

THE way of the sea, moreover, will probably always be sure of a place, and a very first place. Indeed, one of the most interesting facts concerning the world's various devices for transport is that scarcely any of them has been entirely abandoned, and many of them, apparently superseded, have carved out new paths for themselves. Thus the steamer has by no means driven the sailing vessel from the sea. They are to be found in large numbers in almost every port, and larger sailing vessels are being built, today, than ever before in the history of the sea. Railways, it is true, for many years dwarfed the business of the canal; but the canal, almost everywhere, is again coming into its own. So, even when the Bagdad Railway is, at last, complete, whilst many will engage in the race to Bombay across Europe and Asia, there will, doubtless, always be many who will prefer the old route by sea.

SPEAKING of spring, this is the time of year when the hedgehogs, marmots, woodchucks, lizards, toads, frogs, bats, and so on, that produce the delightful summer evening symphony by the rural roadside, are beginning to wake up from their winter sleep and to ask what time it is.

APPROPOS of the various proposals being made in England to meet the increased cost of the newspaper, one writer recalls a picturesque incident of a century or so ago. The Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury was subscribed for by his great-grandfather, during the last decade of the Eighteenth Century, and he shared the expense of the paper with a lawyer who lived at Gainsborough. The "old Lincoln paper," as it was called, came out on Friday. The Gainsborough lawyer received it first, and apparently it went the rounds of his friends until the following Tuesday. On this day, being market-day, the writer's great-grandfather would ride over to Gainsborough, transact his business, and call for his paper. Then, when he and his immediate relatives had done with it, it went on to the curate, and so through the village, until, at the end of a fortnight or so, when it would be returned to the Hall, every villager would be familiar with its contents.

It is gathered from the Quarterly, a Rio de Janeiro magazine printed in the English and Spanish languages, and published with friendly intent toward the United States, that northern firms striving to do business in Brazil take too much for granted. "To the average South American," says the publication named, "the fact that a business house in the United States approaches him with an offer to sell him goods, and carefully, if not always tactfully, inquires into his credit rating, or asks for cash in advance, seems just a little bit startling. Why should not the distinguished North American exhibit his own credit rating, thinks our South American friend, naturally enough, and make the thing reciprocal? Why not, indeed? The rule surely ought to work both ways."

THIS recalls an experience of the eccentric humorist, Bill Nye, with a Chicago bank. A stranger in the city, he asked to have a check cashed. The teller demanded that he be identified. After some searching, the humorist found an acquaintance who was known also by the bank officials. Nye's check for a considerable sum was cashed. The teller, who, in the mean time, had been introduced to the applicant, took the liberty of recommending to him, as a matter of prudence, that he redeposit such part of the cash in his possession as he did not need for his immediate use. His friend indorsed this advice. But Nye hesitated, seemed to be thinking deeply, and finally said, "All right, but this bank must be properly identified before it gets any of my money."